

11 Union Chiefs Blast Senate T-H Plan

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WEATHER

Sunny and
Continued
Mild

Daily Worker

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GREEN TELLS JURY TRIAL OF '12' SHOWS FASCIST DANGER

BARBARA HALL WEEPS AS DAD IS LED OFF

A little blond 11-year-old girl, wearing a blue cotton dress and white bobby-socks, rushed up to the rail in the Foley Square courtroom when the judge called a 10-minute recess.

She hurried past the row of red-backed chairs that were lined up behind the defense table. She reached out and threw her arms around one of the four defendants being led by deputy marshals to the courthouse bullpen for prisoners.

The prisoner picked up the little girl and kissed her.

"Daddy," she said, "oh, daddy."

She fought back the tears by shutting her eyes. Then she opened her eyes and the tears streamed down her face.

Little Barbara Hall waved sadly to her father, Gus Hall, the Communist leader, as he was led off to his cell. She walked out into the corridor with her arm around her mother. They both wept quietly.

FUR UNION LEADER CASTS HIS BALLOT



IRVING POTASH, manager of the CIO Fur Joint Council, casts his ballot in the Union elections. Potash, one of the 11 Communist leaders on trial at Foley Square, was unopposed in the union election which took place Tuesday and Wednesday. There was a record turnout for the voting.

—Daily Worker Photo by Peter

Chicago Tenants' Pressure Blocks Blanket Rent Hike

—See Page 2

Exposes 'Violence' Lies of FBI Stoolies

By Harry Raymond

In a dramatic recital from the witness stand, Illinois Communist Chairman Gilbert Green continued for the 11th day in the Communist trial yesterday his brilliant refutation of FBI stoolpigeon testimony that American Marxists taught "force and violence" in "secret" party schools.

"The danger of force and violence is growing in this country, and it comes from the policies and acts of Wall Street imperialism," he said in answer to a question by Judge Harold R. Medina. "And this trial is an example of it."

Green launched an assault against the fabricated testimony of Chicago FBI stool Garfield Herron in particular, branding as outright lies his story that an Illinois Communist training school operated as a "secret conspiracy" and advocated "revolution by violence."

Following a bitter clash between defense attorneys and the judge, with the latter chauvinistically protesting he was not going to have any more defense proof on the Negro question, and more "Jimcrow, Jimcrow, Jimcrow," Green presented to the jury a detailed explanation of how he taught a formal class in Chicago the Marxist principles applied by the Party in the fight for equal rights for women.

This, and the colloquy over the judge's bristling to "skip" the Negro question, occupied the morning session. During the afternoon Green told the jury the true story of what he and the party taught concerning "Socialist revolution."

EXPLAINS TEACHING

He used as an example his own experience in teaching a weekend state party school in the summer of 1946. He said he taught three lessons, the first dealing with the nature of capitalism, the second with imperialism, and the third the state.

He testified that informer Herron's testimony that workers were

compelled to assume secret names when they entered Illinois Communist training schools was false.

No one was "compelled" to change their names, Green said. But, he explained, some workers, on their own initiative, used fictitious names when attending the Marxist training sessions because they feared if knowledge of their attendance at the classes got back to their employers they would be fired from their jobs.

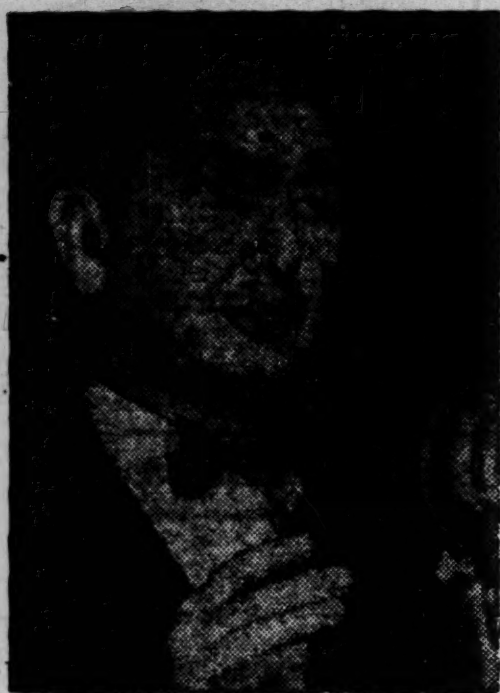
Two workers were fired from their jobs amid the anti-Communist hysteria in Chicago, Green told the court, after Herron mentioned their names and said they were Communists when he testified for the prosecution in this trial.

Prosecutor John F. X. McCohy arose and, with a gesture of denial, asked that Green's remarks about the firing be stricken from the trial transcript. The judge ordered the remarks stricken.

There is nothing secret about the Communist Party training schools, he declared. He pointed out that the school question was constantly brought up at meetings of the Party where nominations

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Bridges Indicted to Break Hawaii Strike, Clark Admits



TOM CLARK

Special to the Daily Worker

MILWAUKEE, June 29.—The Department of Justice hopes that by prosecuting Harry Bridges it can break the Hawaii dockers' strike, Attorney General Clark admitted here.

"If we are successful," the attorney general said in a speech here, "in our prosecution of Bridges, it may be that we can break the Hawaii situation without any intervention."

Clark obtained an indictment May 25 against Bridges, president of the CIO International and Warehousemen's Union, and two other ILWU leaders. The Hawaiian dockers, under leadership of that union, have been on strike for two months. The employers in Hawaii have refused an offer by

Bridges to end the strike with arbitration of the demands.

The attorney general addressed a dinner here under the auspices of American relief for Germany, Inc. which favors a comeback of the Reich as a world power. Clark played up to the prejudices of his audience by baiting the British labor Government as well as by ranting about "Communist problem" in the United States.

The meeting was picketed by 35 Negro and white members of the Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress, who demanded that Clark prosecute the KKK and the lynchers. The dinner at which Clark spoke was held at the University Club, which bars Jews and Negroes.

"Hawaii is the only spot at the

present time where our domestic Communist problem is serious," Clark added. "We may have to take some drastic action there. But I think that the case against Bridges has already been of some help in the Hawaii situation."

Although Bridges is supposed to be innocent until proven guilty (three previous government prosecutions have failed), his latest indictment did, as Clark said, "help the Hawaiian situation," in that it encouraged employers to reject mediators' efforts at arbitration. The threat of "drastic action" if the Bridges provocation does not break the union, came on the eve of the publication of the report of an emergency fact-finding board.



HARRY BRIDGES

Rent Hike Rejected By Chicago Board

By Ruby Cooper

CHICAGO, June 29.—Efforts by landlords to put over a sweeping blanket rent increase here were set back yesterday evening by the local Rent Advisory Board's narrow rejection of the move. The board voted 8 to 7 against recommending the proposed rent hike. Landlords had first asked a 45 percent increase, later scaling it down 25 percent and then indicating they would be satisfied with a 15 percent hike.

The board's rejection came after weeks of intensive activities by tenants throughout the city protesting the proposed hike. Action of the board was taken with the knowledge of a demonstration planned for next week at City Hall by the Chicago Tenants Action Council, at which thousands of tenants were expected to turn out.

House Backs Housing Bias

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON, June 29.—For the second time in two days the House today rejected the anti-discrimination amendments to the housing bill. The latest rejection came late today as the House neared the final vote on the measure which was badly mangled during four days of debate.

Democrats lined up solidly against an anti-jimcrow provision introduced by Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY). The vote was 122 to 173. Marcantonio said that "we not only deny Negroes civil rights but we also deny them housing."

He said the responsibility rests with the majority party to bar discrimination in public housing.

The vote put the House on record as favoring discrimination against Negroes in housing projects. Supporting Marcantonio were Republicans and several liberal Democrats, including Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY). Opposing the Marcantonio amendment were Reps. Arthur G. Klein (D-NY), Helen Gahagan Douglas (D-Cal), Arthur Dawson (D-Ill), Thomas H. Burke (D-O), Andrew Biemiller (D-Wis).

Hailing the board's decision as a big victory, spokesmen for the tenants council and progressive party however warned that this was only the first round of the battle still remaining to prevent rent rises.

FEARS CONFIRMED

These fears were confirmed by a statement issued by Norman Shogren, Area Rent Director, showing that his office had already granted 15 percent increases to 58 percent of the landlords whose petitions have so far been processed.

Shogren admitted to reporters that "quite a few" of these latest grants to landlords were in addition to earlier 15 percent raises when tenants signed new leases.

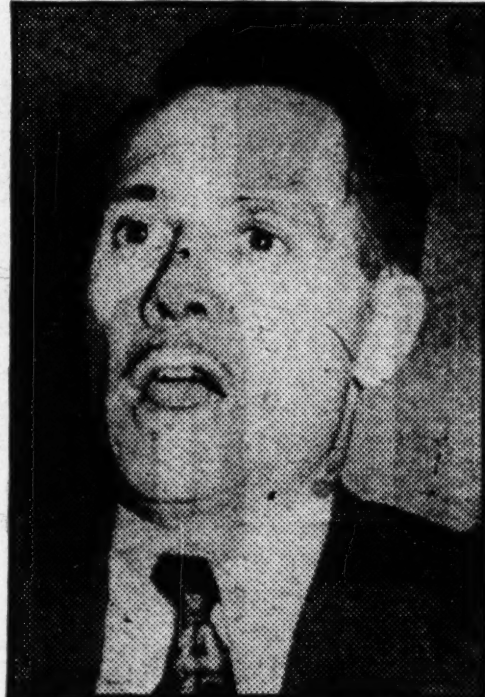
The most recent increases have been allowed under the "fair income" formula announced some months back by Federal Expediter Tighe Woods, before his newest ruling issued this week again opening the way for further hikes.

In his appeal to tenants to continue the battle against rent hikes, Sidney Ordower, Illinois Progressive Party legislative director, said referring to the board's rejection of a blanket rent increase, "make no mistake about it. This decision was a victory for the progressive forces of Chicago."

"Without the pressure which the Progressive Party and other groups

put on at the board's recent public hearings, we would certainly have been handed an increase."

Doyle Jailed for Visit To Canada in 1948



CHARLES DOYLE

BUFFALO, June 29.—Charles A. Doyle, chemical workers leader and one of the five 1948 Ellis Island hunger strikers, was released on \$2,000 bail this morning after his arrest late yesterday on a charge of "unlawful entry." He was picked up on a warrant signed by Federal Judge John Knight.

The arrest grew out of his return from Canada in January, 1948, after the Immigration Service of the Justice Department instituted deportation proceedings against him. At the time he was in Windsor, Ont., attending a board meeting of the CIO Chemical Workers.

The Justice Department sought to bar him from recrossing the border to see his wife and children here, although he had been a resident of the United States for 20 years. The following month, however, he appeared in New York City and voluntarily presented himself before the immigration officials.

Along with four other labor and anti-fascist leaders, he was sent to Ellis Island and refused bail. The others were Gerhart Eisler, Ferdinand C. Smith, veteran maritime leader, Irving Potash, manager of the CIO Fur Joint Council, and John Williamson, Communist

Party labor secretary.

On March 1, 1948, the five staged a hunger strike which, along with mass protest, forced their freedom on bail after five days.

The Justice Department has charged Doyle with being a native of Scotland who failed to obtain citizenship. He is at present trade union secretary of the Civil Rights Congress.

The Civil Rights Congress yesterday denounced the arrest as "the crassest example to date of collusion between government agencies for the purpose of framing a trade union leader and civil rights advocate."

George Marshall, chairman of the CRC, declared, "It appears that the Department of Justice originally cleared Mr. Doyle for his visit to Canada in order to entrap him if he returned. At the same time, Immigration authorities tried to prevent his return on the alleged grounds of his violation of the immigration law. We have here a fascist-like trick

Board Advises 14c Pay Hike in Hawaii Strike

HONOLULU, T. H., June 29.—A territorial fact-finding board today recommended immediate end of the 58-day Hawaiian stevedore strike and said CIO longshoremen should be granted a 14-cent hourly wage hike.

The board ruled that eight cents of the 14-cent hourly wage boost should be retroactive to March 1 and the remainder be granted when the strikers return to work. It recommended collective bargaining to settle minor "fringe" issues.

Its recommendations were made from a report it compiled of a four-day hearing held in Honolulu with both labor and employers airing their respective arguments.

READS REPORT

Long made the announcement of the recommendations after calling both negotiating committees into his office to read the text of the report. Thursday had been the announced deadline day for release of the recommendations. Longshoremen only yesterday had asked employers to resume tomorrow the bargaining that broke down yesterday.

Told of the imminent release of the recommendations, the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union reiterated that it must submit any recommendation to the vote of the membership.

Long told both sides he wanted answers to the board recommendations by 9 a.m. Friday. The employers' negotiating committee went into session at once to consider the proposals. The union scheduled a meeting of its strike strategy committee for 10 a.m. today.

Plane Raid Kills 200 in Shanghai

SHANGHAI, June 29.—Kuomintang planes bombed Shanghai today, killing at least 200 civilians, wounding 400 more, and leaving hundreds homeless.

The apparently indiscriminate raid was carried out by three four-engined American-made B-24s shortly after midday. They dropped 20 bombs on the northern and western districts where thousands of Chinese live jammed together in rows of mud huts and rickety tenements.

Hundreds of persons were wounded by flying debris and shell fragments in the Markham road area, and over 300 houses collapsed from the shock of the blasts.

'We Must Free 12,' Robeson Told Cheering Rally

The crowd at Madison Square Garden stood up shouting with joy Tuesday night as Paul Robeson, the great Negro singer and people's leader, came on the platform. Robeson stopped to shake hands with Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Communist Party, as he walked down the aisle.

And the first thing he said as he took the microphone was that he was "back here from Europe to fight for the 12 brave leaders at Foley Square, whom we can free and must free."

There was fight and anger in Robeson's voice as he sang his people's songs.

One felt the pent-up wrath of his people as he sang the fighting Negro folk song, No More, with the line, "No more driver's LASH for me," coming out like a crash of thunder.

Robeson sang Joe Hill, Freiheit,

Old Man River and a Russian battle song and the song of the battered Warsaw ghetto—Zognit-keimol, the latter two in their original languages.

Then he spoke to the people—his people—of the decisive role they must play in the struggle against the deadly forces of Wall Street which sought to crush the masses in America, itself, while conquering the world.

Robeson spoke with passion and with buoyancy, too—with passion against the imperialists who would bathe the world with blood if they could, and with buoyancy of the

people fighting on our side.

Our side was much stronger, he said, as he discussed the people's forces in the countries of Europe and resurgent China and in the rising colonial movements of the world.

FIGHT AT HOME

But our decisive fight was here at home, he pointed out.

A central job in this struggle here was the freeing of the Communist leaders.

Communists are always in the vanguard of the fight for the people—at home and abroad, he went on.

"I laid wreaths on monuments of anti-Nazi fighters all over Europe," he said. "The men honored were usually Communists. They were the first to fall in the fight for their people."

"And here in the United States the Communists are also in the front in the fight."

WFTU Opens Its Congress in Milan

MILAN, Italy, June 29.—The World Federation of Trade Unions opened its second congress here today, and heard leaders of the French and Italian unions charge that the Atlantic Pact and the Marshall Plan were threats to peace.

Thirty-nine national delegates, including representatives from China attended the conference, which will continue until July 10.

NEW JERSEY SUPREME COURT RULES TODAY ON TRENTON 6

The New Jersey Supreme Court will rule today on the fate of the Trenton Six. O. John Rogge, defense counsel, was advised yesterday by the clerk of the court. The six Negroes have been in the death house at Trenton, N. J., for 330 days, in a murder frameup that has become known as the Northern Scottsboro Case.

This is what the record proves each one of the Trenton Six was doing at the exact time William Horner was murdered:

COLLIS ENGLISH was cashing a veteran's disability check.

RALPH COOPER was signing for a special delivery package delivered by the mailman.

JAMES THORPE was seen by dozens of people in front of his house helping repair his uncle's car.

HORACE WILSON was at work, verified by witnesses and his employer's time records.

JOHN MCKENZIE was at work, also sworn to by his employer.

MCKINLEY FORREST was making a bank deposit for his employer, sworn to by both the employer and the bank teller.

Sand Prosecutor Mario Volpe in the charge to the jury that brought the mass sentence of death:

"The issues are drawn. It is the Police Department versus these individuals. You either find these men innocent and accuse the Police Department of having trumped up a case against them, or else you find them guilty. You owe it to your Police Department to bring in a verdict of guilty of murder."

So the all-white jury brought in the verdict of guilty of murder, and one of the jurors fainted when sentence was pronounced.

11 Union Chiefs Blast Senate T-H Plan, Urge Real Fight by Truman

Eleven top leaders of nine CIO international unions yesterday issued a joint statement blasting the strengthened Taft-Hartley amendment to the Administration's labor bill and calling for recommitment of all pending proposals. The statement also demanded that President Truman "reorganize the support for a principled and effective drive for unequivocal repeal of Taft-Hartley and reenactment of the Wagner Act at this session of Congress."

The signer of the statement were those union leaders who sponsored last Sunday's emergency conference in Washington for the repeal of Taft-Hartley. They are: Hugh Bryson, president, CIO Marine Cooks and Stewards; Gran Oakes, president, Farm Equipment Workers; James H. Durkin, president, United Office and Professional Workers; Abram Flaxer,

president, United Public Workers; Ben Gold, president, Fur and Leather Workers; Donald Henderson, president, Food and Tobacco Workers; Joseph Selly, president, American Communications Association; Reid Robinson, vice president, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; and Leo Jandreau, James McLeish and Stanley Loney, vice presidents of the United Electrical Workers.

The 11 union leaders, constituting the continuations committee of Sunday's conference which gathered together 395 representatives of 1,000,000 workers, also reiterated their appeal for a nationwide united labor stoppage to back the repeal fight. Sunday's conference addressed the appeal to Philip Murray, William Green, John L. Lewis and A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

"The responsibility for yesterday's Senate passage of the double-edged injunction-plus-seizure amendment of the labor law," the 11 unionists declared, "rests squarely on the shoulders of the Truman Administration. The Administration-sponsored Lucas plan for bargaining strikebreaking by plant seizure against strikebreaking by Taft-Hartley injunction represented open capitulation that was quickly capitalized upon by the most vicious anti-labor elements in the Republican and Democratic Parties, the inevitable result being the adoption of worse legislation than the existing Taft-Hartley slave labor law."

The result demonstrated the "bankruptcy of the Administration's policy and of certain leaders of labor who have identified themselves with these appeasement maneuvers," the statement went on.

It rejected statements of administration leaders that the only alternative remaining is "complete capitulation now and referral of the issue to the people in the election campaign of 1950."

Citing President Truman's post-election promises for repeal of T-H and re-enactment of the Wagner Act, the statement warned: "To make a political football of this issue once again would be a slap at the clearly expressed mandate of the people."

Senate Votes Today on Omnibus T-H

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Senate will vote tomorrow at 2 o'clock on a Taft amendment to attach the rest of the Taft-Hartley Act to the now badly mangled Thomas bill originally drawn to repeal the slave labor law.

Chief among the provisions in the omnibus amendment of Sen. Robert Taft (R-O) are:

- The ban on the closed shop;
- The ban on mass picketing;
- Union suable for breach of contract;
- Power of the states to outlaw the closed shop or otherwise shackle labor;
- Exclusion of foremen from the right to organize.

• Requirement of 60 days notice prior to termination or modification of contracts.

TAFT CONFIDENT

Sen. Taft was confident that most of his omnibus, with only minor changes, would pass. Obviously he measured his strength by the 10-vote majority he received yesterday on his double-barreled amendment providing for injunctions and seizure to break national strikes.

Majority Leader Scott Lucas (D-Ill), with an "all is lost" manner about him, requested and got unanimous consent to vote on the omnibus in one package.

Sen. Irving Ives (R-NY) at first demurred. He said he would like to offer amendments to various sections of the Taft omnibus. Sen. Wayne Morse (R-Ore) disagreed. In his opinion, he said, the damage had been done and it would be useless to try to improve the labor bill now.

William Green, on behalf of the AFL, expressed agreement with this point of view. In a telegram to Lucas, he said that, at a meeting of affiliated state and local federations this morning, it was agreed that Senate acceptance of the Taft injunction-seizure amendment makes the bill "absolutely unacceptable."

Lucas, however, implied that even with the injunction feature, the labor bill might be acceptable to President Truman. He asserted that if the Senate adopted the rest of the Taft provisions, Truman would veto the bill. However, he added, if the Taft omnibus were defeated, he believed the bill would be "more palatable to the President."

"If we cannot defeat the Taft substitute," Lucas said, "it's the end of labor legislation as far as the Senate is concerned for the moment."

SIMILAR POSITION

The AFL and CIO top leadership took a somewhat similar position.

Arthur Goldberg, CIO counsel, said, "we might as well face the fact that we have the Taft-Hartley (Continued on Page 9)

10 Jurors Ask New Trial for Negro

Special to the Daily Worker

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Ten of the 12 jurors who convicted Byard Jenkins Negro youth, for murder last Nov. 23, have asked the court for a new trial.

This astounding break in the campaign to free the 19-year-old victim of a police frame-up was revealed when personal letters from each of the 10 jurors, including the foreman, were presented to Judge Frank Smith, the presiding judge now considering Jenkins' plea for a new trial.

Julius Jenkins, father of Byard Jenkins, delivered the jurors' letters to Judge Smith in his City Hall Chambers Tuesday afternoon. He was accompanied by a group from the Free Jenkins Committee who had called on the jurors.

All the jurors based their plea for Jenkins on new evidence uncovered after they had convicted the youth of murdering Mrs. Kathryn Meller last June 8, on the sole evidence of a repudiated "confession" which Jenkins charged police forced from him.

The new evidence centered around a confession to the murder two weeks after the trial by Hebert Gulembo, white grave digger. Gulembo later repudiated his confession, but powerful evidence corroborating it was unearthed by the Pennsylvania Worker.

A new trial for Jenkins, wrote one of the jurors, "will uphold the standard of justice of which our democratic government is so proud."

The state continues to press for Jenkins' execution. The prosecuting district attorney, Raymond Speiser, is opposing a new trial with a number of affidavits supposed to "clear" Gulembo, but which actually verify most of his confession.

The Pennsylvania Worker, which initiated the campaign for Jenkins' freedom, has maintained since Jenkins' original trial that he was another Negro victim of a legal lynching.

The Free Jenkins Committee has warned that the unprecedented action of the 10 jurors in demanding a new trial will not free Jenkins unless the whole city joins the campaign.

2 Fight Order to Report To Ellis Island Each Week

An attempt by the government to force persons facing deportation to report weekly to Ellis Island will be fought by two persons who received the order from Edward Shaughnessy, Director of Immigration and Naturalization, Port of New York. Announcement that the two would

fight the order was made yesterday by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born which is defending the two.

Dora Lipschitz, who received an order to increase her bail to \$5,000 as well as to report weekly to Ellis Island, will seek a temporary injunction in court to prevent Shaughnessy from carrying out both orders. A permanent injunction will be sought later.

A hearing on the temporary injunction will be held in federal court at Foley Square before Judge Sylvester J. Ryan Friday at 10:30 a.m. Attorneys for Dora Lipschitz are Freedman, Unger and Fleischer.

Dora Lipschitz, a member of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and active in the labor movement for many years, has lived in the United States for 42 years. She was born in Russia.

WON'T COMPLY

Benjamin Saltzman, the second person who said he would fight the order, said in a letter to Shaughnessy, released by the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign-Born, that he would not comply.

He stated, "When I am needed for any hearing, I will be there, but I do not wish to be treated as

though I were trying to run away."

Saltzman, 53, a native of Lithuania, has lived in the U. S. for 38 years. He is married to an American citizen, has three American-born children. His application for citizenship has been pending in the courts since 1944. One of his sons was killed while serving in the U. S. armed forces during World War II. Another was decorated with the Purple Heart.

Abner Green, secretary of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, condemned Attorney General Tom Clark's attempt to force non-citizens facing deportation to report weekly as a "vicious, Nazi-like procedure," and stated his organization will fight "to the limit this attempt to impose illegal and unwarranted conditions on the freedom of non-citizens."

'Times' Law of Evidence

CALLS CP GUILTY BECAUSE IT OFFERS PROOF OF INNOCENCE

By Max Gordon

In the famous trial of the British "Jacobins" of the 1790s, the presiding judge ended a 10-hour charge to the jury by telling it to render its verdict without delay so that they could get the hanging over with quickly.

This, obviously, is the view of the present Communist trial taken by the Times' Russell Porter.

It doesn't matter much to Porter what the defendants say. He seeks to make his readers believe it is all a cover, or "window dressing," for their "conspiracy."

Thus, in his account yesterday of Tuesday's session of the trial, Porter transformed Gilbert Green's testimony about a Party

school's discussion on how to answer anti-Communist falsehoods into "preparation of stock answers by verbal trickery to conceal their real aims."

Porter could not understand why the defense "voluntarily" introduced such testimony, since it was "obviously helpful" to the prosecution in "establishing" its case of "verbal trickery."

VICIOUS CIRCLE

Thus Porter and the New York Times proceed on the theory that the Communists must be presented as guilty regardless of what they say or do. In his "reporting," Porter twists every piece of evidence presented by the defense as proving, by some mysterious

"trickery" the assumed guilt of the defendants.

In the Porter-Times formula, every Party statement which refutes the government's charge is a form of "verbal trickery." Thus no defense is either possible or even conceivable, in the columns of the Times.

The defense "voluntarily" introduced Green's testimony about what was taught in Party schools because the Party schools actually did discuss the manner in which the current redbaiting campaign, based on anti-Communist mythology, could best be exposed as fraudulent.

This, however, Porter refuses to (Continued on Page 9)

Brutal Sentences Given 4 in Coast Heresy Hunt

LOS ANGELES, June 29. — U. S. Judge Peirson Hall yesterday meted out the most severe sentence yet imposed in the government's heresy hunt, sentencing Mrs. Dorothy Healey, 34, mother of a six-year-old son, to jail for 18 months, and denying bail. At the

Bus Drivers Weigh Strike for New Pact

Bus drivers met last night to vote on strike action against three major bus lines in Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday as the contract was due to expire at midnight tonight.

The drivers, members of the CIO Transport Workers Union, met behind closed doors at Manhattan Center after the companies stubbornly refused to make any offer. Two key demands are:

- A 21-cent hourly increase.
 - A 40-hour week.
- A third issue is the refusal to pay \$1,100,000 in back wages owed since 1947 by the Third Ave. Transit Co., following an arbitration award made two years ago.

Two other companies involved in the dispute are the Fifth Ave. Coach Co. and the N. Y. Omnibus Corp.

Mayor O'Dwyer last night asked the owners to meet with him this morning if no accord is reached.

Drivers in Brooklyn and Queens who work for the Green Bus Lines yesterday voted a strike for this Friday.

same time he sentenced three others among "The Los Angeles 21" to jail for a year: Horace Mortimer Newman, Jr., educational director of the Communist party of Los Angeles county; Elvador C. (Greenie) Greenfield, former organizer for the Communist party here, and Max Appelmann. Mrs. Healey is the organizational director for the Communist party of the county.

LOCKED IN JAIL

All four were locked in the county jail after Judge Hall, reminded by defense counsel Ben Margolis that the Circuit Court of Appeals had granted bail in similar cases, said: "That's their business."

An urgent plea for a stay pending an application for bond to the higher court was rejected summarily by Judge Hall.

The fifth defendant, Alvin (Buck) Averbuck, was, like the rest, found guilty of criminal contempt of court for refusal to answer questions on Communist party organization and whom he knew among Communist officials, their whereabouts and whether they had membership lists.

Averbuck, chairman of the eastern division of the party organization in the county, was fined \$10 and released after the \$10 was paid by Margolis, but with the express condition that the fine would be appealed.

MRS. HEALEY'S STATEMENT

Mrs. Healey declared that the Communist party bore the brunt of reaction's attack today, and that tomorrow it would be the trade unions. When she added, "a whole economic system is in the process of decay," the judge flushed a deep red.

"What is it that is 'dying and outmoded'—you mean the United States?" he asked.

"No, I do not, I mean the capitalist system," she replied.

Polio Increases In 38 States

Polio is on the increase this year over 1948 in at least 38 states, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis reported tonight.

For the country as a whole, there have been 2,309 cases of polio reported so far this year. At the same time in 1948, the number was 1,697 — and 1948, with a total of 27,658 cases, was the second worst polio year in United States history.

Serious outbreaks of the disease already have been reported in Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Mississippi.

The Adventures of Richard, by Michael Singer, appears Tuesday and Thursday and in the weekend Worker.

WON'T BE SPY, EX-MARINE TELLS HOUSE UN-AMERICANS

WASHINGTON, June 29. — James Branca, 35-year-old ex-marine today told the House Un-American Committee, "I won't permit this committee to make a stoolpigeon of me." He made the

statement after the committee's new inquisitor, Frank Tavenner, persisted in asking him whether he recognized the names of some people.

When the committee made another try on a second witness, John Anderson, a Washington building contractor, Anderson refused to answer the committee's questions about his political beliefs on the grounds that his answers might tend to incriminate him.

The second day of the committee's investigation of Communist activity in the District of Columbia took a half hour.

Hiss Trial Told Of Chambers' Schoolboy Days

By Louise Mitchell

Whittaker Chambers, creator of the fantastic "pumpkin spy" plot, used to walk in a brook with his shoes and stockings on because "it kept his feet cool," a high school colleague testified yesterday at the Alger Hiss perjury trial.

The colleague was Edward E. Edstrom, lawyer in Valley Stream, L. I. His testimony came at the end of the day after Mrs. Priscilla Hiss' cross-examination which continues today.

Meanwhile, it was reported that John Foster Dulles had been subpoenaed by the government.

U. S. Attorney Thomas Murphy tried to make much of the fact that Mrs. Hiss voted for Norman Thomas on the Socialist ticket in 1932.

Later, with a sensational flourish, Murphy demanded to know if she belonged to the League of Women Shoppers. Mrs. Hiss said she did.

BULLETINS

VOTE END OF STRIKE AT BENDIX

SOUTH BEND, Ind., June 29 (UP). — Bendix Aviation Corp. workers, on strike for 71 days, voted today to return to work immediately.

REJECT HAWAII DOCK STRIKE REPORT

HONOLULU, T. H., June 29. — The CIO Longshoremen's strike strategy committee today rejected the recommendations of a territorial fact-finding board. The report recommended a 14-cent hourly wage boost. The union had demanded 32 cents. Membership balloting will begin Thursday.

Santa Paula Crew Asks Aid to Bridges

The crew of the Santa Paula, on the ship's latest voyage, demanded that the national office of the National Maritime Union take the necessary steps to mobilize the membership against the government's attacks on Harry Bridges, West Coast longshoremen's leader.

Extend Subway News Pickets

A lockout of drivers and loaders by the Interboro News Co., main distributing agency for magazines in New York City, went into its second week yesterday with the workers extending picket lines to all Sixth and Eighth Avenues subway surface stands in Manhattan. Workers distributing newspapers to these stands refused to pass the pickets who belong to the Independent Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union.

Lockout on London Docks

LONDON, June 29. — Four thousand dock workers at the Surrey docks here who had been on strike since Monday, reported for duty this morning only to find employers refusing them work until they lift their boycott of Canadian ships.

Strike leaders denounced the employer action as a contract violation and said they would seek to organize a protest stoppage throughout the port area.

1,000 Strike at Cortland, N. Y.

CORTLAND, N. Y., June 29 (UP). — Picket lines were formed about the Wickwire Bros. plant here today as approximately 1,000 workers went on strike for increased wages and other benefits.

The workers are affiliated with the CIO United Steelworkers Union.

CREW MEMBERS CABLE PROTEST ON TRIAL OF '12'



The Maritime Committee for the Defense of the Twelve Communist Leaders reported receiving messages of support from crew members of the following ships: S.S. Santa Luisa, S.S. Santa Paula, S.S. Ancon, S.S. America. The message from the America, sent from Southampton, read as follows:

"We, crew members of the S.S. America, believe in the great liberty-loving traditions of the U.S.A. We are opposed to the suppression of the ideas of a minority political party. Hitler and Mussolini tried it and the net result was the loss of 40,000,000 lives. Best wishes to the Twelve!"

—A Group of Crew Members

Witchhunt in Capital Assailed

WASHINGTON, June 29. — Roy H. Wood, secretary of the Communist Party of the District of Columbia, denounced hearings on "Communist activity" in the District of Columbia by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

"The purpose of this new witch-hunt in the nation's capital," said Wood, "is to screen behind a cloud of deliberately-generated hysteria the real problems that beset the people of the District of Columbia — growing unemployment, rent increases, high living costs, intimidation of our Negro citizens, denial of the right to vote. The Un-Americans are quick to blacklist anyone in Washington who demands a solution to these real and pressing problems of the people; yet they have not moved a finger against those who would forcibly deny Negroes equal access to our swimming pools. They do not regard Jimcrow as un-American."

"To demonstrate the complete unreliability of information supplied by the committee, one example will suffice. William C. Taylor, former chairman of the Communist Party of Washington, D.C., left the city in early January, 1949. But the name of another William C. Taylor, residing at 1495 Newton St. N.W., appeared in press stories emanating from the Un-American Committee. This person never had the remotest connection with the Communist Party of Washington, D.C."

C & O to Lay Off 4,176 RR Men

CLEVELAND, June 29. — The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad announced today that 4,176 employees will be laid off by the end of this week.

The layoffs will be effected in 12 districts in Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois.

A few other crews will be laid off when they are subject to call, the road said.

Terror in Houston Against Seamen

HOUSTON, Texas

Dear Editor:

More than 50 Negroes have been expelled down here for being too militant. Anyone speaking against any of the policies of the union leadership risks losing his union book, and arrest by the police on a phony rap.

The white and Negro membership are getting wise to the ploys of the Curran machine and we are going to do something about it.

—An NMU Gulf Sailor.



NEW YORK NEW JERSEY CONNECTICUT

JOIN THE NATIONAL CELEBRATION TO HONOR MOTHER BLOOR

ON HER
87th BIRTHDAY
AT THE

PICNIC AND RALLY

TO
FREE the '12'
SUN., JULY 3

IN THE COOL FOREST AT
APRIL FARMS
NEAR QUAKERTOWN, PA.

NATIONAL
SPEAKERS
PROMINENT
GUESTS

GAMES | EVENTS
SPORTS | PROGRAM
DANCING | MUSIC
CHILDREN'S PARK

All National Foods

ADMISSION FREE

DIRECTIONS:

Holland Tunnel to U.S. Route 22, to Allentown. U.S. Route 369 to Trainer's Rest, near Quakertown. Turn right, follow signs to farm.

In case of rain picnic will be held Monday, July 4

NEW JERSEY SUPREME COURT RULES TODAY ON TRENTON 6

The New Jersey Supreme Court will rule today on the fate of the Trenton Six. O. John Rogge, defense counsel, was advised yesterday by the clerk of the court. The six Negroes have been in the death house at Trenton, N. J., for 330 days, in a murder frameup that has become known as the Northern Scottsboro Case.

This is what the record proves each one of the Trenton Six was doing at the exact time William Horner was murdered:

COLLIS ENGLISH was cashing a veteran's disability check.

RALPH COOPER was signing for a special delivery package delivered by the mailman.

JAMES THORPE was seen by dozens of people in front of his house helping repair his uncle's car.

HORACE WILSON was at work, verified by witnesses and his employer's time records.

JOHN MCKENZIE was at work, also sworn to by his employer.

MCKINLEY FORREST was making a bank deposit for his employer, sworn to by both the employer and the bank teller. Sand Prosecutor Mario Volpe in the charge to the jury that brought the mass sentence of death:

"The issues are drawn. It is the Police Department versus these individuals. You either find these men innocent and accuse the Police Department of having trumped up a case against them, or else you find them guilty. You owe it to your Police Department to bring in a verdict of guilty of murder."

So the all-white jury brought in the verdict of guilty of murder, and one of the jurors fainted when sentence was pronounced.

11 Union Chiefs Blast Senate T-H Plan, Urge Real Fight by Truman

Eleven top leaders of nine CIO international unions yesterday issued a joint statement blasting the strengthened Taft-Hartley amendment to the Administration's labor bill and calling for recommitment of all pending proposals. The statement also demanded that President Truman "reorganize the support for a principled and effective drive for unequivocal repeal of Taft-Hartley and reenactment of the Wagner Act at this session of Congress."

The signer of the statement were those union leaders who sponsored last Sunday's emergency conference in Washington for the repeal of Taft-Hartley. They are Hugh Bryson, president, CIO Marine Cooks and Stewards; Gran Oakes, president, Farm Equipment Workers; James H. Durkin, president, United Office and Professional Workers; Abram Flaxer,

president, United Public Workers; Ben Gold, president, Fur and Leather Workers; Donald Henderson, president, Food and Tobacco Workers; Joseph Selly, president, American Communications Association; Reid Robinson, vice president, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; and Leo Jandreau, James McLeish and Stanley Loney, vice presidents of the United Electrical Workers.

The 11 union leaders, constituting the continuations committee of Sunday's conference which gathered together 395 representatives of 1,000,000 workers, also reiterated their appeal for a nation-wide united labor stoppage to back the repeal fight. Sunday's conference addressed the appeal to Philip Murray, William Green, John L. Lewis and A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

"The responsibility for yesterday's Senate passage of the double-edged injunction-plus-seizure amendment of the labor law," the 11 unionists declared, "rests squarely on the shoulders of the Truman Administration. The Administration-sponsored Lucas plan for bargaining strikebreaking by plant seizure against strikebreaking by Taft-Hartley injunction represented open capitulation that was quickly capitalized upon by the most vicious anti-labor elements in the Republican and Democratic Parties, the inevitable result being the adoption of worse legislation than the existing Taft-Hartley slave labor law."

The result demonstrated the "bankruptcy of the Administration's policy and of certain leaders of labor who have identified themselves with these appeasement maneuvers," the statement went on.

It rejected statements of administration leaders that the only alternative remaining is "complete capitulation now and referral of the issue to the people in the election campaign of 1950."

Citing President Truman's post-election promises for repeal of T-H and re-enactment of the Wagner Act, the statement warned: "To make a political football of this issue once again would be a slap at the clearly expressed mandate of the people."

Senate Votes Today on Omnibus T-H

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Senate will vote tomorrow at 2 o'clock on a Taft amendment to attach the rest of the Taft-Hartley Act to the now badly mangled Thomas bill originally drawn to repeal the slave labor law.

Chief among the provisions in the omnibus amendment of Sen. Robert Taft (R-O) are:

- The ban on the closed shop;
- The ban on mass picketing;
- Union suable for breach of contract;
- Power of the states to outlaw the closed shop or otherwise shackle labor;
- Exclusion of foremen from the right to organize.

TAFT CONFIDENT

Sen. Taft was confident that most of his omnibus, with only minor changes, would pass. Obviously he measured his strength by the 10-vote majority he received yesterday on his double-barreled amendment providing for injunctions and seizure to break national strikes.

Majority Leader Scott Lucas (D-Ill), with an "all is lost" manner about him, requested and got unanimous consent to vote on the omnibus in one package.

Sen. Irving Ives (R-NY) at first demurred. He said he would like to offer amendments to various sections of the Taft omnibus. Sen. Wayne Morse (R-Ore) disagreed. In his opinion, he said, the damage had been done and it would be useless to try to improve the labor bill now.

William Green, on behalf of the AFL, expressed agreement with this point of view. In a telegram to Lucas, he said that, at a meeting of affiliated state and local federations this morning, it was agreed that Senate acceptance of the Taft injunction-seizure amendment makes the bill "absolutely unacceptable."

Lucas, however, implied that even with the injunction feature, the labor bill might be acceptable to President Truman. He asserted that if the Senate adopted the rest of the Taft provisions, Truman would veto the bill. However, he added, if the Taft omnibus were defeated, he believed the bill would be "more palatable to the President."

"If we cannot defeat the Taft substitute," Lucas said, "it's the end of labor legislation as far as the Senate is concerned for the moment."

SIMILAR POSITION

The AFL and CIO top leadership took a somewhat similar position.

Arthur Goldberg, CIO counsel, said, "we might as well face the fact that we have the Taft-Hartley (Continued on Page 9)

10 Jurors Ask New Trial for Negro

Special to the Daily Worker

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Ten of the 12 jurors who convicted Byard Jenkins Negro youth, for murder last Nov. 23, have asked the court for a new trial.

This astounding break in the campaign to free the 19-year-old victim of a police frame-up was revealed when personal letters from each of the 10 jurors, including the foreman, were presented to Judge Frank Smith, the presiding judge now considering Jenkins' plea for a new trial.

Julius Jenkins, father of Byard Jenkins, delivered the jurors' letters to Judge Smith in his City Hall Chambers Tuesday afternoon. He was accompanied by a group from the Free Jenkins Committee who had called on the jurors.

All the jurors based their plea for Jenkins on new evidence uncovered after they had convicted the youth of murdering Mrs. Kathryn Meller last June 8, on the sole evidence of a repudiated "confession" which Jenkins charged police forced from him.

The new evidence centered around a confession to the murder two weeks after the trial by Hebert Gulembo, white grave digger. Gulembo later repudiated his confession, but powerful evidence corroborating it was unearthed by the Pennsylvania Worker.

A new trial for Jenkins, wrote one of the jurors, "will uphold the standard of justice of which our democratic government is so proud."

The state continues to press for Jenkins' execution. The prosecuting district attorney, Raymond Speiser, is opposing a new trial with a number of affidavits supposed to "clear" Gulembo, but which actually verify most of his confession.

The Pennsylvania Worker, which initiated the campaign for Jenkins' freedom, has maintained since Jenkins' original trial that he was another Negro victim of a legal lynching.

The Free Jenkins Committee has warned that the unprecedented action of the 10 jurors in demanding a new trial will not free Jenkins unless the whole city joins the campaign.

2 Fight Order to Report To Ellis Island Each Week

An attempt by the government to force persons facing deportation to report weekly to Ellis Island will be fought by two persons who received the order from Edward Shaughnessy, Director of Immigration and Naturalization, Port of New York. Announcement that the two would fight the order was made yesterday by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born which is defending the two.

Dora Lipschitz, who received an order to increase her bail to \$5,000 as well as to report weekly to Ellis Island, will seek a temporary injunction in court to prevent Shaughnessy from carrying out both orders. A permanent injunction will be sought later.

A hearing on the temporary injunction will be held in federal court at Foley Square before Judge Sylvester J. Ryan Friday at 10:30 a.m. Attorneys for Dora Lipschitz are Freedman, Unger and Fleischer.

Dora Lipschitz, a member of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and active in the labor movement for many years, has lived in the United States for 42 years. She was born in Russia.

WON'T COMPLY

Benjamin Saltzman, the second person who said he would fight the order, said in a letter to Shaughnessy, released by the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign-Born, that he would not comply.

He stated, "When I am needed for any hearing, I will be there, but I do not wish to be treated as

though I were trying to run away."

Saltzman, 53, a native of Lithuania, has lived in the U. S. for 36 years. He is married to an American citizen, has three American-born children. His application for citizenship has been pending in the courts since 1944. One of his sons was killed while serving in the U. S. armed forces during World War II. Another was decorated with the Purple Heart.

Abner Green, secretary of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, condemned Attorney General Tom Clark's attempt to force non-citizens facing deportation to report weekly as a "vicious, Nazi-like procedure," and stated his organization will fight "to the limit this attempt to impose illegal and unwarranted conditions on the freedom of non-citizens."

'Times' Law of Evidence

CALLS CP GUILTY BECAUSE IT OFFERS PROOF OF INNOCENCE

By Max Gordon

In the famous trial of the British "Jacobins" of the 1790s, the presiding judge ended a 10-hour charge to the jury by telling it to render its verdict without delay so that they could get the hanging over with quickly.

This, obviously, is the view of the present Communist trial taken by the Times' Russell Porter.

It doesn't matter much to Porter what the defendants say. He seeks to make his readers believe it is all a cover, or "window dressing," for their "conspiracy."

Thus, in his account yesterday of Tuesday's session of the trial, Porter transformed Gilbert Green's testimony about a Party

school's discussion on how to answer anti-Communist falsehoods by verbal trickery to conceal their real aims.

Porter could not understand why the defense "voluntarily" introduced such testimony, since it was "obviously helpful" to the prosecution in "establishing" its case of "verbal trickery."

VICIOUS CIRCLE

Thus Porter and the New York Times proceed on the theory that the Communists must be presented as guilty regardless of what they say or do. In his "reporting," Porter twists every piece of evidence presented by the defense as proving, by some mysterious

"trickery" the assumed guilt of the defendants.

In the Porter-Times formula, every Party statement which refutes the government's charge is a form of "verbal trickery." Thus no defense is either possible or even conceivable, in the columns of the Times.

The defense "voluntarily" introduced Green's testimony about what was taught in Party schools because the Party schools actually did discuss the manner in which the current redbaiting campaign, based on anti-Communist mythology, could best be exposed as fraudulent.

This, however, Porter refuses to (Continued on Page 9)

A Practical Plan for Jobs for Seamen

Are you an American seaman who waits three months to ship? Are you haunted by the fact that declining American shipping will keep you on the beach several months longer?

Well, listen to this: there are some countries which are boosting their production every day and are anxious to buy goods in the United States, if the Truman administration will stop discriminating against them.

This week, the Russian trade union magazine, *New Times*, carried a leading editorial asking for trade relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. It's not the first time but it's one of the strongest proposals of its kind.

Referring to the growing crisis in western Europe and America, the *New Times* declared, "There are, as is well known, many enterprises and even entire industries which are closing down for lack of orders. At the same time they could be loaded with orders from the Soviet Union and the People's democracies."

The fact is that American exports to the Soviet Union continue to decline because of the embargo imposed by the Department of Commerce, on direct dictation from the brass hats and the striped pants diplomats.

TENFOLD DROP

In the first three months of 1948 (and by then the embargo was already in effect) the United States shipped \$20,737,000 worth of goods to Russia. In the same period this year, one tenth as much, or only \$2,243,011, was shipped. A tenfold decline in shipments at the instigation of the Truman administration in its zeal to further the "cold war" means the loss of plenty of jobs for American seamen.

It isn't the fault of the Russians. They want to buy, especially heavy goods that would make jobs for Americans all the way down the line.

A flourishing business and increased shipping could also be done with the new democracies—Czechoslovakia,

Poland and others. And there are equally big prospects in the new China.

The big monopolists and their agents in government don't want to trade with the only parts of the world which are really developing—the world led by workingclass governments. They say they don't want to send "war materials" to the Soviet Union and its allies; actually they are cutting off all kinds of goods. And it's because of their own plans to make war that the big monopolists see every peacetime economic development over there as a threat to them.

But American seamen don't want war, and they don't want a crisis either.

It's about time we demanded CIO leadership give up the administration's cold war policy, scuttle the Marshall plan and embark on a real program to defeat the growing reality of unemployment and crisis. And a good beginning would be to fight for the development of large scale trade with the growing part of the world that is living under socialism or preparing for it.

Shipowners' Profit Rise Exposes No-Pay-Hike Pact

Most seamen have always known that there are many items of daily expenses in the operation of an ocean-going ship that far exceed the daily costs for total crew wages. Some recent developments in this connection clearly expose shipowner hypocrisy in screaming about crew wage costs.

**NEW YORK
NEW JERSEY
CONNECTICUT**

JOIN THE
**NATIONAL
CELEBRATION**
TO HONOR

**MOTHER
BLOOR**

ON HER
87th BIRTHDAY
AT THE

PICNIC
AND

RALLY
TO

FREE the '12'
SUN., JULY 3

IN THE COOL FOREST AT
APRIL FARMS

NEAR QUAKERTOWN, PA.

**NATIONAL
SPEAKERS
PROMINENT
GUESTS**

**GAMES | EVENTS
SPORTS | PROGRAM
DANCING | MUSIC
CHILDREN'S PARK**

All National Foods

ADMISSION FREE

DIRECTIONS:
Holland Tunnel to U.S. Route 22, to Allentown. U.S. Route 309 to Trainor's Rest, near Quakertown. Turn right, follow signs to farm.

In case of rain picnic will be held Monday, July 4

Last February, the N. Y. Times reported: "The best financial break since commercial postwar shipping was resumed is accruing to steamship operators as a result of reduced fuel prices." The report said the new price of bunker oil represented "a reduction of approximately one-third in the last six months."

In commenting on "mounting operating and material costs along with decline in carryings," the report said, "Now, a development in only one cost item—bunker fuel—has widened the operating margin and promises to save as much as \$4,000 to \$6,000 a voyage for an average modern freighter on long trips, and \$2,000 on Atlantic voyages. Big trans-Atlantic liners on which fuel costs run, a voyage \$20,000 and upward, depending on size, will save thousands as a result of the low price."

"Shipping men," said the N. Y. Times, "were jubilant over the development, and said that the large-scale big-fleet operators could gain as much as \$4,000,000 in a single year, even if trade did not increase."

U. S. LINES' PROFITS

In publishing the annual financial report for the United States Lines for the year 1948, John M. Franklin, the company's president, said that there are good indications that the current year (1949) will be more satisfactory, and pointed to reductions in fuel oil prices and improved cargo offerings. (NOTE—the importance given to fuel prices).

On May 6, the N. Y. Herald Tribune reported, "if reductions since late in 1948 in the price of fuel oil of the type used in the vessels of United States Lines prevail through 1949 there will be a substantial reduction in vessels operating expense, as compared with 1948." In line with that prediction, the U. S. Lines financial report for the first three months of 1949 showed a net profit of \$1,855,000 compared to \$335,000 for the first three months of 1948.

Well, several months have elapsed since the N. Y. Times reported on the glowing profits prospects for the shipowners because of fuel price cuts; but what has actually happened to ship bunker rates since then? Public reports show that there have been even further reductions. Hence, by their own admissions made last February, shipowners' profits continue to rise because of this single factor, in addition to all the other reasons so familiar to all seamen.

For example—on May 25, the Socony Vacuum Oil Co. an-

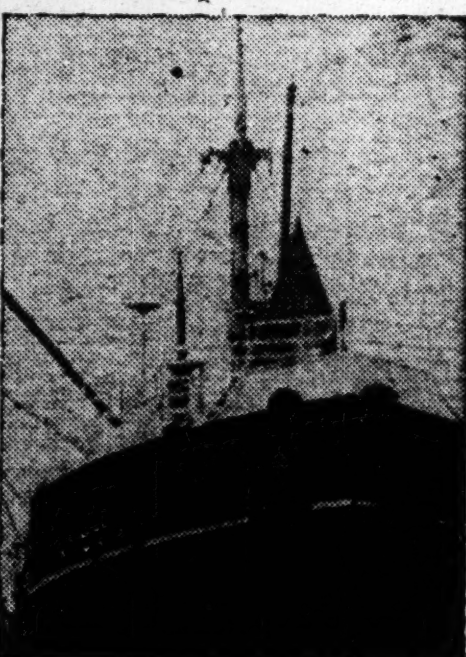
nounced a reduction of 15 to 17 cents a barrel on fuel oil, or from \$1.75 to \$1.60 a barrel in East Coast ports. Last February, the shipowners were "jubilant" at paying \$1.96 a barrel. They must have become hysterical on May 25. On June 1, the Standard Oil Co. of California announced a reduction of 15 cents a barrel. This, said the company, is the third cut in its prices this year, and the aggregate decline is 60 cents a barrel.

What does all this add up to for the seamen? The shipowners' profits accruing from these cuts in fuel oil prices are over and above the swollen profits earned in operations generally. The latter profits were further swelled by speed-up for the workers and reductions in manning scales.

The interesting thing about fuel oil price cuts is that by the shipowners' own reports and admissions, all seamen can now clearly see that wage costs are a minor expense item in the daily operations of a ship, as compared to many other ship expenses, such as fuel oil, insurance, pilotage, etc. This gives the lie to the shipowners age-old contention that wage costs prevent him from competing successfully with foreign shipowners, and that therefore no wage increases, or reduction in hours, or increase in manning scales, etc., can be granted to ships' crews.

The regular reports on millions of dollars of operating subsidy to the shipowners, construction subsidy, millions of dollars of normal profits, millions saved in fuel cuts, are further factor that show the \$7.50 "clothing allowance" negotiated last June 15 for ships crews as the sole benefit is a sell-out of the seamen's interests.

CREW MEMBERS CABLE PROTEST ON TRIAL OF '12'



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"We, crew members of the S.S. America, believe in the great liberty-loving traditions of the U.S.A. We are opposed to the suppression of the ideas of a minority political party. Hitler and Mussolini tried it and the net result was the loss of 40,000,000 lives. Best wishes to the Twelve!"
—A Group of Crew Members.

Marine Log

The Department of Commerce report for April shows a further decline in America's foreign trade. Exports to all countries dipped to \$1,137,800,000 from \$1,141,500,000 in March. Imports sank to \$526,700,000 in April compared to \$623,800,000 in March. This decline has continued since 1947, the record year, in spite of the Marshall Plan. . . .

A new chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission was installed this month. He is Major General Philip B. Fleming, a West Pointer. In his first public speech, to the graduating class at the U. S. Merchant Marine Academy at King Point, L. I., Gen. Fleming promised that this country will not repeat its maritime errors of the past, and that there will be no merchant marine "slump" this time. . . .

The National Federation of American Shipping reports that June last saw another drop in the total number of ships under the American flag in all categories of ocean-going services. The continuous decline since VE-Day now shows a total of less than 1,500 active ships, including dry cargo, passenger, tanker and collier classes. This means a total American flag tonnage of about 14,200,000 deadweight tons, or the same tonnage as 1929. . . .

NEW LIBERTY SHIP

The Maritime Commission has made public some details about the ship designed to succeed the Liberty in any future "emergency." The new freighter will be larger and faster than the Liberty. She will resemble the C-2 but will be slightly larger. Her length will be 477 feet and she will have a cruising range of 14,000 miles, being driven at 18½ knots by a 12,500 horse-power turbine the propeller at 90 revolutions. There will be accommodations for 12 passengers. Not a word was given about crew quarters, manning scales, etc. . . .

Several new tankers launched recently throw further light on causes of the shipping slump. A 36,000 tonner slid down the ways

at Chester, Pa., on June 1st, the SS Ras Al Ard. This oil carrying giant is 623 feet long, has an 84 foot beam and is 44 feet deep. It will carry 240,000 barrels at a speed of 16 knots, being driven by 12,500 horsepower. The ship can discharge full cargo in 12 hours. It is quite possible that her crew manning scale may be increased by one man, over above the normal tanker crew muster. . . .

Another giant tanker was launched recently, the SS Bulkoid, a 30,000-ton job. She is the third of her class to be built, with the 4th super-tanker to be launched in July. This tanker carries 224,000 barrels, or 9,498,000 gallons of liquid. She is 629 feet long, 84 feet wide. . . .

PRESS CLIPPING

Two maritime unions have taken "economy" steps. The NMu's official organ, *The Pilot*, will soon be published every two weeks, instead of weekly. The SIU is cutting back on its publication, *The Log*, to be issued only three times a month in the future. . . .

The National Securities Resources Board has started a compilation of the war potential of U.S.A. ports, under the direction of John R. Steelman, assistant to Truman and the acting Chairman of the Board. . . .

Lieut. Commander John H. Specklin has been appointed U. S. Shipping Commissioner for the Port of New York.

Terror in Houston Against Seamen

HOUSTON, Texas

Dear Editor:

More than 50 Negroes have been expelled down here for being too militant. Anyone speaking against any of the policies of the union leadership risks losing his union book, and arrest by the police on a phony rap.

The white and Negro membership are getting wise to the ploys of the Curran machine and we are going to do "something" about it.

—An NMU Gulf Sailor.

Santa Paula Crew Asks Aid to Bridges

The crew of the Santa Paula, on the ship's latest voyage, demanded that the national office of the National Maritime Union take the necessary steps to mobilize the membership against the government's attacks on Harry Bridges, West Coast longshoremen's leader.



1,000 Unionists OK Peace Meet Call

GUS HALL'S NEIGHBORS ASK MEDINA FREE HIM, OTHER 3

Youngtown, Ohio, neighbors of Gus Hall declared yesterday they were "aghast" at Federal Judge Harold Medina's revocation of Hall's bail and sending him to jail.

Two of the delegation of seven, led by Joe Kamen of Youngstown, visited with Hall in the "bull pen" after court hours.

Commenting on what he had seen of the trial, Kamen said: "We are a delegation of Gus' neighbors—the butcher, the baker, the steelworker, guys who shot golf with Gus and knew him and his wife as loyal citizens. We, like many other citizens of Youngstown are shocked at the fact that a man in this day and age can be tried not for what he does, but for what he teaches and advocates."

"We always thought that under our Constitution, a man has the right to teach and advocate what he pleases."

"We were aghast at the fact that Judge Medina revoked Gus Hall's bail along with that of Henry Winston and Gil Green."

"We call upon Judge Medina to release Hall, Winston, Green and Gates, and we promise to return to our community and tell thousands of Gus Hall's neighbors of the damnable frameup at Foley Square. We regard this attack on Hall and his associates as an attack on the rights of all Americans."

Kamen and the other Youngstown citizens represented seven organizations, including the Progressive Party, Civil Rights Congress, and various nationality groups.

Why Did City School Chief Visit Spellman?

By Michael Singer

Why did Maximilian Moss, president of the Board of Education, visit Cardinal Spellman at the latter's headquarters shortly after Moss was elected to the 21-man board on May 10?

The Board of Education and the Board of Higher Education were denounced last week by the Protestant Episcopal Commission on Christian Social Relations for having fomented bigotry in the school system as a result of pressure by the Catholic hierarchy.

Mayor O'Dwyer denied ever interfering in the School system after the Commission's charges were made. The Tablet, mouthpiece of the Brooklyn Catholic Diocese, yesterday denounced the charges.

But the question remains:

Why does a school official, deliberately maneuvered into his present position by the mayor personally, and responsible for upholding non-secular policies in the city school system, make one of his first acts as president of the Board of Education an "informal" discussion with the leader of the Catholic hierarchy here?

What official connection does Cardinal Spellman have with Maximilian Moss and what was the purpose of such a visit?

Moss, whose election to head the Board was made possible by the last minute replacement of Cornelius J. Walsh—a Boss Ed

Flynn patronage appointment of Anthony J. Campagna to assure the necessary five votes Moss needed for election, is proving himself to be a front for the hierarchy and its political policies in the schools. His first official step after being elected was to reappoint George A. Timone, a notorious supporter of Dictator Franco, to head the Board's Law Committee. This committee is one of the key channels for the projected witch-hunts that are being geared against teachers, students and parents.

Timone's appointment to this committee is a dangerous omen for progressive minded educators.

Of the 21-man Board of Education, the terms of three will expire at the end of the month. The three are Clifton Bradley, Reuben Lazarus and Ira A. Hirschman.

O'Dwyer has this far refused to comment on whether any or all of these three would be reappointed. A strong report currently heard in City Hall is that Hirschman, one of the few progressives on the Board, is likely to be replaced.

TARGET OF BIGOTS

Hirschman has angered the cold war reactionaries by his forthright book, *The Embers Still Burn*, which exposed the Nazi resurgence in Germany, American imperialist coddling of Hitlerites and recreation of the Wall St.-Nazi cartels. His denunciation of bigotry in U. S.-controlled DP camps, his association with the late mayor LaGuardia and especially, his recent support for the ousting of anti-Semitic Prof. William Knickerbocker and the Jimcrow instructor, William Davis, at City College, have made him a target of the bigots, the O'Dwyer stooges and the reactionary thought-control members of the Board of Education.

His replacement on the Board will be a signal for further repressive acts and policies in our schools.

The next few days will reveal how far the mayor and the secular leaders have gone in violating the constitutional tenets of separation of church and state. What happens will outline in stark fashion how far the city schools are being submerged under a wave of reactionary witchhunt onslaughts and whether the immediate future of our children is safe under the present Board of Education.

Conference to Be Held in Chicago This Fall

By Elmer O. Fehlhaber

CLEVELAND, June 29.—Nearly 1,000 local union officials in 23 states have already expressed desire to participate in a nationwide peace conference of labor delegates planned to be held in Chicago in the fall. The movement started when a veteran leader

of the AFL Stereotypers Union, Bernard V. McGroarty, obtained the signatures of 15 other trade unionists to a letter to President Truman on the anniversary of the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The letter called for an end to the Truman war program and a return to FDR's peace design. Joining with McGroarty were four presidents of mine worker locals, an AFL Blacksmith official, a railroad union secretary, the head of a large auto local and others.

McGroarty, a veteran of World War I, wounded and gassed, and the father of a Marine Corps fighter in the Pacific in World War II, then embarked on a campaign of letter writing to local union officials throughout the country.

The response was startling. Approximately 1,000 answers were received and the mail is still coming to McGroarty's home at 17824 East Park Drive, Cleveland.

38 UNIONS

Thirty-eight unions were represented in the replies—AFL, CIO, independent and railroad. Sixty-three of those answering were local union presidents, and the others were shop stewards, secretaries, financial secretaries and chairmen of stewards' bodies.

McGroarty decided that the tremendous response ought to be given organized channels of expression.

Chicago unionists offered to give their services in the promotion of a conference in their city.

McGroarty then requested the 15 who had signed his original letter to Truman and a delegation from Chicago to come to Cleveland, where they could determine the next step.

McGroarty was prepared with figures on the cost of the cold war for the worker.

"Here in Ohio there are 350,000 or more out of work," McGroarty told the meeting. "Practically every major industrial center has been hard hit by layoffs. In city after city workers are once more walking the streets..."

Armaments are not the answer, McGroarty said. The Marshall Plan, he declared, has not only harmed American workers but has damaged European economy and increased unemployment abroad.

Then he produced figures on foreign trade showing that the refusal

by Truman to trade with the Soviet Union and the eastern democracies had destroyed employment in Ohio and elsewhere.

"It is for this reason that the machine tool industry in Ohio, particularly in such cities as Cincinnati and Cleveland, has had large layoffs," he said. "In Warren, the Federal Machine & Welder Co. has been producing tractors to fill big orders from Czechoslovakia and other foreign countries. Because they have been unable to get export licenses, these tractors are lined up over every available foot of space in their plants, warehouses and grounds. Meanwhile, their workers are walking the streets without jobs."

McGroarty was severe in his condemnation of William Green, Philip Murray, Walter Reuther and other labor leaders who "have tied themselves to the Big Business war program and have even become agents to sell it to the working people the world over."

In so doing, he said, they have

"deserted the fight for wages, the fight against speed up, are selling out on Taft-Hartley repeal and minimizing the seriousness of the unemployment problem."

The true sentiment of the American worker, McGroarty asserted, is found in the responses he has received to his call.

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Daily Worker

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NOTICE

The Daily Worker
Business Office Will
Be Closed Monday,
JULY 4th

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

FAREWELL PARTY FOR PAUL STRAND, chairman, Art Division, N.C.A.S.P. At the Photo League, Hotel Albert, 10th St. and University Pl. Tonite at 8:30. Entertainment and dancing.

Tonight Brooklyn

HEAR GEORGE SANDLER, executive sec'y JFPO, recently returned from trip, report tonight on Israel, Jews in East-West Europe. At Hotel Granada, Lafayette and Ashland Place, Brooklyn. All executive committees, 7 lodges, ELD chapter and children's schools urged to attend. Guests are invited. Admission free. Tonite at 8:30.

Coming

OUTDOOR BAR-B-Q. Benefit Playground. Sat. eve., July 2. Band, dancing under the stars. Prospect St., 2 blocks from Inwood station near Far Rockaway. Adm. 75c.

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Around the Globe

By Joseph Starobin

Truman's Program — Neither 'Bold' Nor 'New'

THE "BOLD, NEW PROGRAM" to carry out the attractive-sounding aim of "developing the backward areas of the world" is now beginning to make headlines. Last Saturday, President Truman sent a formal message to Congress elaborating on the idea which he first put forward officially in the Inaugural Message last January. But, so far, there is little "program" in this project. There is little "new" in it. And neither are the President's concrete plans very "bold."



His message makes three points.

First, that Congress shall appropriate \$45 million for technical missions to the colonial and semi-colonial countries, which would assist in sanitation, transportation and similar projects, and also — remember this well — make studies on available natural resources.

Second, that Congress shall authorize the Export-Import Bank to guarantee the investment of private capital in the "backward areas." The guarantees would take all the "risk" and "enterprise" out of private investment. Not only would profits be guaranteed to be convertible into dollars, but capital itself would be insured against every conceivable loss by nationalization, war, revolution, etc.

Third, the President announced that treaties are being negotiated to put the guarantees desired into treaty form.

THE MOTIVATION and spur for this project as a whole is quite clear: the major capitalist countries, and the United States in particular, are facing a drastic contraction of the world capitalist market. And they are facing it at a time when their internal economic activity is declining.

THIS CONTRAST between the backwardness of most of the capitalist sphere, and the capital and technology which cannot be profitably employed, will show itself most dramatically — especially to Americans — at the very moment when the systematic upward development of the Soviet Union, the people's democracies and the new China will pick up speed.

In other words, millions of people will be asking why the capitalist system is floundering in its limitations, at a moment when the new social system is rapidly expanding.

The "bold, new program" is intended to provide the answer. But there is enough evidence from the terms of this program itself, as well as from past experience, that it is no answer at all. It may profit small segments of Wall Street. But it will not work in the interests of the peoples of the backward areas, nor satisfy the American people who will want to know why this system isn't working.

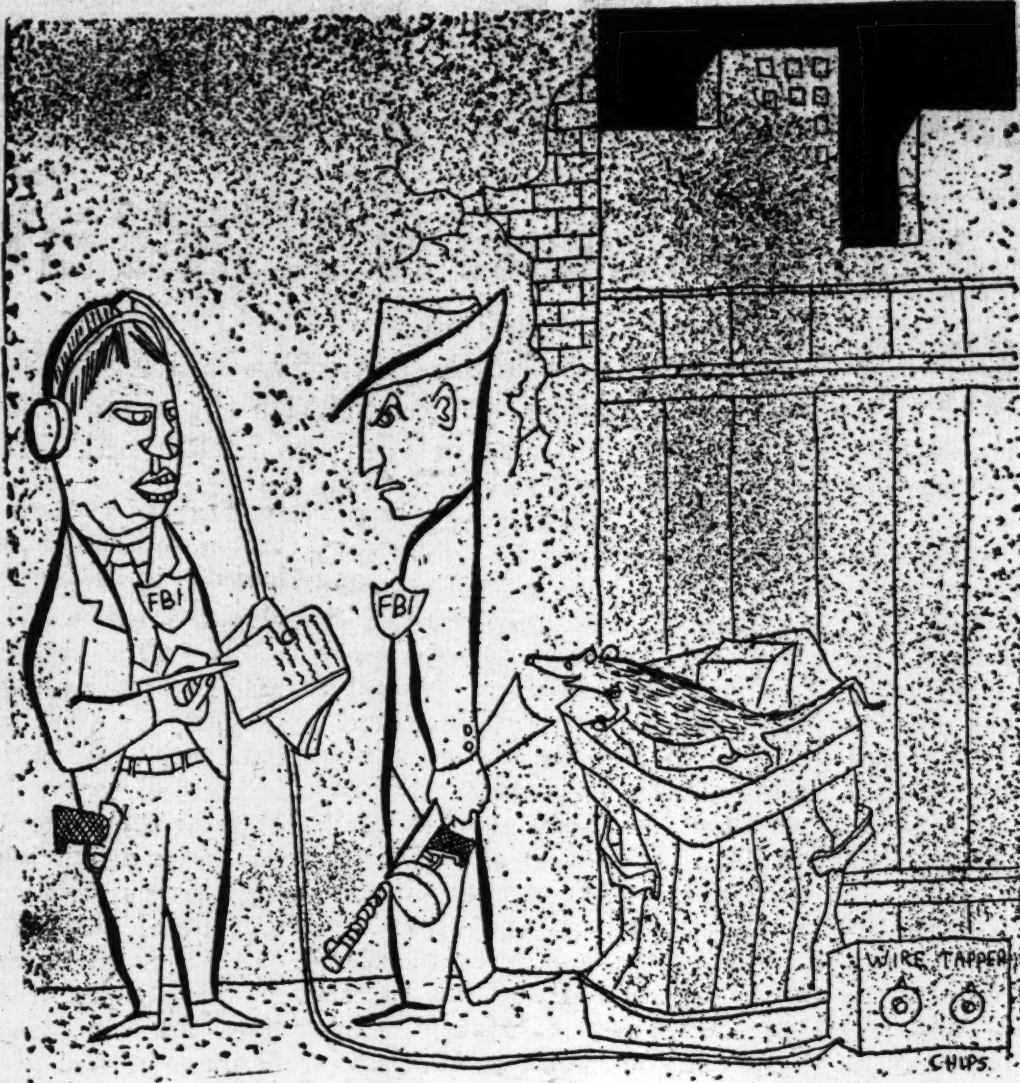
TO BEGIN WITH, capital investment in the backward areas is not new. And nowhere has it either elevated living standards or drastically expanded the world market. Perhaps 25 billion dollars has been invested by American private capital in other parts of the world — more by far than the new program envisages. But the results are not brilliant.

The Venezuelan oil industry, or the Chilean copper industry, or the coal mines of north China, or the asbestos of Quebec — these have brought profit to a few monopolies, and brought products on to the world market, and perhaps some sanitation and housing for a limited group of workers. But these investments have not resulted in an all-round economic expansion, in an all-round economic activity for the countries concerned.

Why? Because the peoples themselves do not have sovereign control over this economic activity, and because it is carried on in a few extractive, raw-material and mineral fields without stimulating many-sided industrial development.

In the days of the Czar, French and British capital exploited the Baku oil-fields. But it wasn't until Socialism — with its all-round planning for all-round economic growth in the interests of the Russian people, that one could speak of a real expansion of the market.

This is the basic criticism of the "bold, new program." It is the lesson of history. And there is no sign that this lesson has been learned.



"There is absolutely no evidence against them. I guess they will have to be locked up."

Letters from Readers

Protests His Arrest For Circulating Petition

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

As an unemployed veteran, I want to protest against the police action which resulted in my arrest while I was asking other vets to sign petitions to save Veterans Unemployment Benefits (52-20) which expires July 25. On June 15, 1949, Jerry Seiger and I were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct because we were getting signatures in front of the United States Employment Service office in Coney Island.

Because the veterans each day became more aware of the fact that the promises made by the "bipartisans" are just empty words, those vets who protest are silenced. — Rising unemployment is a glaring reality and the vets know this.

We vets want homes and jobs and peace. We wanted this four years ago and we want it today. To the men in Congress we say, give us jobs. If you can't, then give us unemployment insurance because we don't want to go back to the days of selling apples. To those who

guide New York City's police force, we say, protect the citizens and don't deprive them of their civil rights.

ARTHUR HIRSHFIELD.

Students, But No Teachers

Milford, Maine
Editor, Daily Worker:

The Biddleford Daily Journal recently ran an item on Bowdoin's commencement preliminaries at which President Kenneth C. M. Sills said that Communists shouldn't be permitted to teach and that "their loyalty to their party apparently transcends all other loyalty and prevents them from the pursuit of truth. . . . But he says that Communism should be taught, objectively and accurately in this country, and stated that "We should not, ostrich-like, keep our heads in the sands knowing nothing about the ideas that are transforming a large part of the world."

It seems that President Sills wants the students to learn about Communism, but does not want professors to teach who have ever been interested in or studied the subject.

H. C.

Press Roundup

THE TIMES, reluctantly observes, concerning the repatriated Japanese prisoners of Russia who came home as Communists: "It would be futile to reproach the Soviets for efforts to indoctrinate their captives . . . with their own ideology; the Western Powers have each sought to do the same."

THE COMPASS' editor, T. O. Thackrey, declares: "I will reject no companionship on any program calling for more and more practice of democracy; nor shrink from any contact which is devising means of achieving the spread of democratic benefits and of resisting departure from it." In this connection, he asserts: ". . . the Civil Rights Congress deserves commendation from every believer in social progress under a democratic system."

THE MIRROR's Walter

Witchhunt claims: "Federal Bldg. reporters expect all eleven of the Communists on trial to be jailed for contempt. A Red tactic to 'tell the world' what Fascists we are." If WW wants to label himself, that's okay with us. But we thought the contempt jailings were Medina's tactic to show what he is, not the "Reds."

THE NEWS considers the "nervy pact" between Argentina and "our most favored relief client, Great Britain," and strenuously expresses the hope that "our Senators will take long, careful note of ECA's new yen for U.S. taxpayers' money."

THE HERALD concedes that the Marshall Planners' slip is showing in Paris: "Admittedly, the British have to eat, regardless of economic theory. (There's a staunch hands-across- (Continued on Page 8))

World of Labor

By George Morris

Why CIO Leaders Are Fearful of Autonomy

NOW THAT a number of CIO unions have become aroused over the moves to deprive them of autonomous rights and are resisting, the national CIO opened a drive to red bait the slogan of autonomy. It's a "phony new line," writes editor Allan L. Swim of CIO News. The insistence upon autonomous rights free from the requirement to swallow any policy prescribed by the top CIO is a "watchword of the Kremlin boys," says Swim.

The autonomy demand, he admits, "has taken on great significance" with some unions. The Communists, as he calls all who don't agree with the national CIO, dropped the slogan of "unity" and "are trying to build up the idea that autonomy is a good substitute for democratic majority rule." What's behind this latest outburst of the CIO?



Autonomy wasn't a problem in the CIO for its first 12 years. The CIO was built on the concept that all affiliates, regardless of differences among them, could be mobilized for common action on the problems on which they do agree. Thus, by respecting the autonomous rights of affiliates, and not trying to disrupt CIO unity by dictating policy to them, it was possible for 12 years to unite the members on the basis of union issues — those that most directly affect their living standards. That's how it was possible to organize the unorganized, win substantial wage raises, assist each other in strikes, and mobilize a maximum of strength on common political objectives.

THEN CAME the day when Murray heard voices that told him nothing is more important in the CIO than hitching it to the State Department's Truman Doctrine line. Since then, everything has been pitched on the Truman Doctrine and the cold war, and unions have been told either to toe the new Murray line or face CIO discipline.

Despite Swim's discovery of a "new line," the first showdown on the issue came in January, 1948, (18 months ago) at a meeting of the executive board of the CIO. It was then that the board voted 33 to 11 against the resolution introduced by the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, asserting the autonomous right of a union to endorse or not endorse any political candidate or party it pleases. A similar vote was registered on Harry Bridges' resolution asserting the autonomous right of unions to oppose the Marshall Plan. The "autonomy issue" has been the hottest one in the CIO ever since, and it has been getting hotter since the Portland convention.

The orgy of red baiting at Portland was the preliminary step for a movement by the Murray-Reuther-Rieve bureaucracy towards a policy of open and official sanction of raids upon disliked unions, lifting of charters as per the decision on the Farm Equipment union, and, in effect, turning each CIO affiliate into a branch subject to the domination of Washington headquarters. The recent executive board meeting put on the finishing touches by a "toe-the-mark or get out" resolution. If any detail was still wanting, Murray supplied it in a Chicago speech with an announcement that he will ask the next convention to bar the election of executive board members from unions following the "party line."

SMALL WONDER that unions have replied with sharply-worded resolutions, like the convention resolution of Harry Bridges' union, declaring that they will stand for no infringement upon their autonomy and democratic rights within the CIO. What disturbs the CIO is not so much the stand of the progressive-led organizations, but especially the fact that honest middle-of-the-road groups within the CIO are showing concern.

In a federative organization, in which differences exist, the alternative to autonomous rights is a tightly centralized autocracy. That is the inevitable result of an effort to cram policies down unwilling throats. That's why the CIO has been turned into a clique-run autocracy over a graveyard. Is that better for the membership than the CIO's earlier form and practice, when the CIO's autonomous organizations showed a very high level of unity and action? Autonomy is not as Swim says, a "substitute" for unity. It is the only means through which an organization like the CIO can have unity.

COMING: I'm Looking For Full Freedom . . . By Paul Robeson . . . In the weekend Worker

President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treas.—Howard C. Boldt
John Cates... Editor
Milton Howard... Associate Editor
Alan Max... Managing Editor
Rob F. Hall... Washington Editor
Joseph Roberts... General Manager

Daily Worker, New York, Thursday, June 30, 1949

The Payoff for Crawling

THE UNION-HATERS are jubilant. The Senate's spiteful and arrogant bi-partisan action against labor Tuesday was more than had been anticipated by even the optimists among Senator Taft's camp followers.

They had set their sights on retaining the injunction provision of the Taft-Hartley Law. The Senate did just that and threw in "liberal" Senator Douglas' (D-Ill) plant seizure by the government for good measure.

If the Senate bill becomes law, the union-busters will have a fine choice of weapons to break strikes. Plant seizure, patterned after the method used against the coal miners, or the injunction, or both. Or first one and then the other.

Not even the dyed-in-the-wool top reactionaries of labor can now claim that something better than the Taft-Hartley Law may come out of this session of Congress. The newly-shaping law is already worse even than T-H.

SUCH ARE THE FRUITS of labor's reliance upon the Truman Administration, and support of its step-by-step appeasement and surrender policy on the Taft-Hartley issue as on others.

As we warned the day after election, the talk of a "compromise bill" inspired by the Administration's Secretary of Labor Tobin and labor leaders like David Dubinsky, was the first step towards the treachery which has now come to pass.

When the door was opened by the Administration to the "one-package" plan of amendments to the Wagner Act, it was opened to the chain of "amendments" that already spell a tougher anti-labor law than Taft-Hartley.

And in this treachery, the Administration has played labor for the biggest sucker in a generation.

In getting the approval of the top leaders of the AFL and CIO for every retreat, the Administration shrewdly safeguarded itself against the charge that it had shelved its November election promise to repeal the union-busting law.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY POLITICIANS are now rubbing their hands gleefully at the prospect of having the vote-catching Taft-Hartley repeal issue for another round in the 1950 elections. Top labor leaders are urging defeat of the "repeal" bill as it is now, and are postponing the fight to the 1950 congressional elections, resigned to retention of T-H on the law books for two more years.

The matter isn't as simple, however, as the treacherous politicians and the politically bankrupt labor leaders make it appear. The top leaders of the AFL and CIO are not expected to even ask for full and outright repeal of T-H. Haven't they already committed themselves to the Douglas and Thomas-Lesinski amendments, which retain the heart of the Taft-Hartley Law?

How do the labor leaders expect to rally their members for an enthusiastic campaign to oust the Taft-Hartleyites, if all they are out to achieve is a superficial reformulation of the present law and a change of its name? The whole policy, thus far, has been geared to insure vote-catching bait for the Democrats, and not to answer the needs of the 15,000,000 unionists.

HAD THE LAST-MINUTE PLEAS of the progressives for united labor support for the Marcantonio bill been heeded, the atmosphere would have been changed in the Senate. But all we heard from the right wing labor leaders was denunciation of those who urged a fighting policy. In cringing before the bi-partisan politicians as they have been doing, the top leaders of labor only encouraged the Taft-led majority in the Senate to shove its heels into labor's face as it did on Tuesday.

Will the top leadership of labor learn the lesson even at this late stage? It is extremely doubtful. But the vast majority of the rank and file and lower line leaders have learned. Even from the longer-range standpoint, of possible repeal some time later in the 81st Congress, it is imperative that the initiative for the T-H repeal movement be seized by the militant progressives—especially the men and women in the shops and communities.

Only to the degree that a groundswell of mass pressure develops, will repeal of T-H and full restoration of the Wagner Act be put back on the basis that it was originally, uncompromised by the sell-out deals and crawling methods of those who have piloted labor's course until now.

FOOT IN THE DOOR



By Fred Ellis

As We See It

Woods Raises the Rent— To Fight Depression!

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON



SINCE RENT CONTROL Administrator Tighe Woods has sought to justify his new rent regulations on the grounds of a depression preventive, perhaps we should examine them in this light. In one sense, the Woods argument is a step forward.

Hitherto, when the Administration set out to obtain something it wanted, it contended that somehow this particular objective was necessary to combat Communism. Judging from the reasons Woods has given for this new boon to the landlords, the pretext now will be the developing depression.

But do the new Woods regulations contribute one iota to staying off depression? Not at all.

"THE FREEZE PRINCIPLE of rent control," Woods stated, "is now a thing of the past." He might as well have said that rent control is a thing of the past. His new regulations quite frankly are nothing more than new methods for circumventing the already feeble rent control law and for making it possible for all landlords to soak their tenants with new rent boosts.

This they can do:

1. By "major" improvements, such as adding a porch, replacing plumbing, or any work which the area rent director decides is more substantial than "maintenance."
2. Increasing services or equipment. This would include a master television antenna on your apartment building, whether or not you had a video set.
3. By pointing out that "comparable" houses in the community are renting for more.
4. By showing that the tenant is subleasing to more than one family unit.

TIGHE WOODS told reporters the new regulations were not only a benefit to landlords, but "a general economic stimulant through their possible encour-

agement of spending by landlords."

This defense is, of course, pure nonsense when applied to points three and four. If a tenant, unable to pay high rents, subleases part of his apartment, there is nothing here which in any way encourages the landlord to spend more. There is also no encouragement for spending in the new application of the comparability clause. All the latter means is that the rent director, having granted rent boosts to one landlord because of "hardships" can now grant rent increases to a neighboring landlord without the necessity of making any finding of hardship.

Points one and two, of course, are nothing but an invitation to the landlord to make minor repairs with perhaps small additions, calling all of it "major capital improvements" and then getting permission to stick the tenants.

Even an honest area rent director will find his office bogged down with unending controversy as to whether the work done was a repair or a capital improvement. And there will be debates as to whether the fact that the landlord planted a couple of shrubs or erected a flagpole actually meant an increase in services. But by and large, most local rent directors will grant the rent increases quickly because that obviously was the intent of Woods in issuing the regulations.

Clearly, the landlords will not find it necessary to increase their spending by any considerable amount. I remember how my mother used to send me off to brush my hair and wash my face, and then complain, when I returned, that I had given myself "only a lick and a promise." What the tenants will get from the landlords in the way of improvements is something substantially less than a lick and a promise.

On the other hand, the rent increases will be very substantial.

They will mean boosts of 15

to 25 percent at least, which must come out of the dwindling purchasing power of the consumers. There will be that much less to spend for food and clothes, for washing machines and radios, for doctor and dentist.

WORKERS in manufacturing industries have already suffered a cut in real wages of \$12 a week since 1945, due to the rising price level, with which wages have not kept pace. Four million workers are working less than 22 hours a week, which means a serious cut in purchasing power. For every unemployed worker (and there are at least five million) one must subtract another \$2,000 a year.

According to one economist, this means a decline in purchasing power of \$45 billion a year since 1945. Tighe Woods would deduct another billion or so with his new rent regulations and, mark this, on the plea that he is helping ward off depression!

Those programs which have been proposed by labor as a means of protecting the people against the effects of economic busts, however, have been ignored, pigeonholed or macerated by the Administration. One of the more recent instances was the appearance of Administration witnesses, representing the Veterans Administration, to oppose extension of the 52-20 veterans unemployment compensation, which will run out July 25.

The Truman Administration is guilty not only of bungling incompetence in economic matters, but of a very flagrant form of hypocrisy.



RADIO

WMCA-570 Kc.
WJZ-710 Kc.
WJZ-770 Kc.
WNYC-530 Kc.

WINS-1000 Kc.
WJZ-1130 Kc.
WJZ-1150 Kc.
WLIB-1190 Kc.

WHN-1550 Kc.
WNY-1450 Kc.
WQX-1500 Kc.
WQX-1500 Kc.

MORNING

11:00—Dr. Paul
WOR—Prescott Robinson
WJZ—Modern Romances
WNYC—Music America Loves
WQX—Arthur Godfrey
WQX—News; Alma Dettinger
11:15—WNYC—We Love and Learn
WOR—Bing Crosby Records
11:30—WNYC—Jack Berch
WOR—Against the Storm
WQX—UN News
11:45—WNYC—Lora Lawton
WOR—Tello-Test
WJZ—Galen Drake
WCBS—Rosemary

AFTERNOON

12:00—WNYC—Charles F. McCarthy
WOR—Kate Smith Speaks
WJZ—Welcome Travelers
WCBS—Wendy Warren—Sketch
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WQX—News; Luncheon Concert
12:15—WNYC—Metropolitan News
WCBS—Aunt Jenny's Stories
12:30—WNYC—Norman Brokenshire
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—News; Herb Sheldon
WCBS—Helen Trent
12:45—WCBS—Our Gal Sunday
1:00—WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WNYC—Mary Margaret McBride
WJZ—Party Time
WCBS—Big Sister
WNYC—String Music
WQX—News; Midday Symphony
1:15—WJZ—Nancy Craig
WCBS—Ma Perkins
1:30—WCBS—Young Dr. Malone
1:45—WCBS—The Guiding Light
WJZ—Dorothy Dix
2:00—WJZ—Breakfast in Hollywood
WOR—Queen for a Day
WNYC—Double or Nothing
WCBS—Second Mrs. Burton
WQX—Record Review
2:15—WCBS—Perry Mason
2:30—WNYC—Today's Children
WJZ—Bride and Groom
WOR—Second Honeymoon
WCBS—Nora Drake
WQX—Curtain at 2:30
2:45—WNYC—Light of the World
WCBS—What Makes You Tick?
3:00—WNYC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated
WCBS—David Harum
WQX—News; Recent Releases
3:15—WNYC—Ma Perkins
WCBS—Hilltop House
3:30—WNYC—Pepper Young
WOR—Best Girl
WJZ—House Party
3:45—WNYC—Right to Happiness
4:00—WNYC—Backstage Wife
WOR—Barbara Welles
WJZ—Kay Kyser
WNYC—Disc Date
WCBS—Beat the Clock
WQX—News; Symphonic Matinee
4:15—WNYC—Stella Dallas
4:30—WJZ—Anna & Eleanor Roosevelt
WCBS—Winner Take All
WOR—Johnny Olsen Show
WNYC—Lorenz Jones
WNYC—Disk Date
4:45—WNYC—Young Widder Brown
WCBS—Treasury Band Stand
WJZ—Patt Barnes
5:00—WJZ—Fun House

WNYC—When A Girl Marries
WCBS—Galen Drake
WOR—B-Bar-B Ranch
WNYC—Sunset Serenade
WQX—News; Today in Music
5:15—WNYC—Portia Faces Life
WQX—Music of the Theatre
5:30—WOR—Gabriel Heatter's Mailbag
WNYC—Just Plain Bill
WJZ—Adventures of Johnny Lusk
WCBS—Hits and Misses
WQX—Cocktail Time
5:45—WNYC—Front Page Farrell
WOR—Passing Parade
EVENING

6:00—WNYC—Kenneth Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van
WJZ—Joe Hassel
WNYC—Guest Star
WCBS—Eric Sevareid
WQX—News; Music to Remember
6:15—WNYC—Bill Stern
WOR—Bob Elson, Interviews
WJZ—Allen Prescott
WCBS—Talks
6:30—WNYC—Wayne Howell Show
WOR—News Reports
WCBS—Curt Massey
WNYC—Veterans news Service
WQX—Dinner Concert
6:45—WNYC—Three Star Extra
WCBS—Lowell Thomas
WNYC—Weather; City News
WOR—Stan Lomax
7:00—WNYC—Super Club
WOR—Fulton Lewis Jr.
WJZ—Headline Edition
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WCBS—Beulah
WQX—Keyboard Artists
7:15—WNYC—News of the World
WOR—Answer Man
WJZ—Elmer Davis
WCBS—Jack Smith Show
7:30—WNYC—Serenade to America
WJZ—David Harding
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WCBS—Club 15
WQX—Hambro & Zayde
7:45—WOR—Inside of Sports
WCBS—Edward Murrow
8:00—WNYC—My Silent Partner
WOR—Five Mysteries
WJZ—To Be Announced
WCBS—FBI
WQX—News; Symphony Hall
WNYC—Collegiate Workshop
8:30—WNYC—To Be Announced
WJZ—Theatre, U.S.A.
WOR—Fishing and Hunting Club
WCBS—Mr. Keen
8:55—WOR—Bill Henry
9:00—WOR—Meet Your Match
WCBS—Suspense
WJZ—Buss Adlam
WNYC—Nelson Eddy
WQX—Concert Hall
WNYC—Dance Music
9:15—WOR—Radio Newsreel
9:30—WNYC—Dorothy Lamour
WOR—Sing for Your Supper
WJZ—Name the Movie
WCBS—Crime Photographer
10:00—WNYC—Screen Guild Players
WOR—Rex Maupin
WOR—This Is Paris
WCBS—First Nighter
WQX—News, Showcase
10:30—WNYC—Fred Waring Show

All Scheduled Games

Dodgers
Giants
Yankees
WMGM (WCBS-TV)
WMCA (WPIX)
WINS (WABD)

Butterick Workers Win Pay Hike

ALTOONA, Pa., June 29.—The AFL Textile Workers Union has secured wage increases ranging from five to 15 cents an hour in a new contract with the Butterick Co., dress pattern manufacturers. The increases are retroactive to April 21.

Overtime will be paid at a time-and-a-half rate, with double time for Sundays. Six paid holidays a year are established. Work on holidays will be paid double time and a half. Employees with six months' service will get a week's vacation with pay. Those with longer service will receive two weeks. The company will institute at its expense an insurance plan. The company agreed to the union shop with checkoff of dues.

Press Roundup

(Continued from Page 6)
the-sea spirit for you.) This is the kind of hard fact which so often defies the best planning. The technicalities at issue at Paris are complex; unfortunately, it is only too plain that they are adding up to the conclusion that the Marshall plan is not working as most hoped that it would.

THE JOURNAL AMERICAN questions the "judicial propriety" of Supreme Court Justices Reed and Frankfurter in appearing as character witnesses for Alger Hiss. But the Hearts sheet never had qualms about the "propriety" of printing filth by the fascists Mussolini and Goering.

THE SUN's George E. Sokolsky dishonestly pictures Paul Robeson as an ingrate to America because he "denounces America as the land that has deprived him of opportunity." The NAM mouthpiece knows full well that Robeson has denounced, not "America," but

Sokolsky's bosses; and not because Robeson has failed of personal success but because 15,000,000 Negroes are kept in bondage to Jimcrow capitalism.

THE WORLD TELEGRAM thinks "the Senate acted wisely" in approving the Taft plan "to authorize both plant seizures and injunctions."

THE POST admits: "Rent control, itself, seems to be perishing, with President Truman's denunciations of the real estate lobby providing a curious rhetorical background for the funeral."

Georgia Methodists Ask Ban on KKK

ATLANTA, Ga., June 28.—North Georgia Methodists have asked the state legislature to pass strong laws banning the Ku Klux Klan.

At a church conference they passed a resolution condemning "lynchings, masked parades, the use of the cross as a symbol of terror, the illegal invasion of homes of citizens, and all acts which violate the basic principles of a free society."

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HOME OF THE BRAVE. Despite serious weaknesses, a pioneering film on Jimcrow. Victoria—Manhattan.
OUTCRY. One of the best Italian anti-Nazi films, containing an unusual portrait of an upper-class woman. Apollo-42 St.—Manhattan.
THE QUIET ONE. Despite a narrow psychological approach, a well filmed and sympathetic treatment of a Negro boy. Midtown—Manhattan. Ascot—Bronx.
LIFE IN BLOOM. Superb Soviet story of Michurin, the plant biologist. Irving Place—Manhattan.

• Good

THE BANDIT. Some brilliant scenes in a story of an Italian soldier's rehabilitation with Anna Magnani and Amadeo Nazzari. World—Manhattan.
SORROWFUL JONES. Bob Hope as a stingy bookie. Paramount—Manhattan.
QUARTET. Shallow but witty and polished stories of Somerset Maugham. Sutton—Manhattan.
DEVIL IN THE FLESH. A tragic story of two young lovers in rebellion against middle class conventions. Paris—Manhattan.
THE MAGIC HORSE. A lively, full length Soviet cartoon of an old Russian folk tale. Stanley—Manhattan.
LOVE STORY. The director of Devil in the Flesh has created another delicate love story with social overtones. Fifth Ave. Playhouse—Manhattan.
THE RED SHOES. Distinguished by a fine ballet sequence. Bijou—Manhattan.
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. Cocteau's decoratively filmed fairy tale. Gramercy Park Cinema—Manhattan.
TAKE ME OUT TO THE BALL GAME. Sinatra, Kelly, Munshin in a baseball musical. St. George Playhouse, Plaza, Albemarle, Avalon, Elm, Farragut, Leader, Tuxedo, New Portway, RKO Shore Road—Brooklyn. Riviera, Lane, Loew's Lincoln Square—Manhattan.
GREEN FOR DANGER. An exciting British mystery. Translux 72nd St.—Manhattan.
BLACK NARCISSUS. Beautifully photographed British film about a group of frustrated nuns in an Anglo-Catholic nunnery in the Himalayas. Empress—Manhattan.

Skip
SOFIA, CITY OF INTRIGUE. Anti-Soviet rubbish.
STATE DEPT. FILE 649. A quickie with slanderous insinuations about the Chinese Liberation forces.
THE RED MENACE. A stool pigeon's view of the Communist Party.
GUNGA DIN. A revival of a slanderous old war horse about India.

Green Tells Jury Trial Shows Fascist Danger

(Continued from Page 1)
of students for the various classes and training courses were sought. The classes, the whereabouts of the schools and the time of the classes, all was freely taken up and discussed with prospective

Taft-Hartley

(Continued from Page 3)
act until after the 1950 elections." He said yesterday's 50-40 vote foreshadowed another victory for the Taft forces and said the bill "would have to be vetoed."

CIO President Philip Murray issued a statement saying that passage of the Taft injunction amendment "definitely converts the Thomas bill into a new Taft edition of the T-H act. Any bill carrying this vindictive and punitive injunction provision must of necessity be opposed by organized labor."

What Murray, Green and Lucas have ignored is that if the present Thomas bill is not pigeonholed through recommitment as done in the House in May, it will have to face a vote in the House where members must stand for election every two years. (Senators are elected for six-year terms.)

Obviously, if the labor movement were to follow the recommendations of the emergency conference for T-H repeal held here last Sunday and unite in a great grass-roots campaign it would be possible even at this late date to pass a genuine repeal bill through the House and thus force Senate reconsideration.

It is with this perspective that Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY) is plugging away at his discharge petition to secure a vote in the House on his measure which would repeal T-H and reenact the Wagner act.

students in letters sent through the mails, he said.

In his testimony on how he taught the Illinois Marxist class, Green mentioned the phrase "eve of the Socialist revolution" in connection with defining imperialism. Attorney A. J. Isserman, who was conducting the examination, asked Green to tell the jury the meaning of the phrase as he had described it to the students.

"I told them that it doesn't mean when you wake-up tomorrow morning the Socialist revolution will take place," Green said. "I said I meant it in the historical sense. I said there is no other stage in the historical development after the imperialist stage of capitalism except Socialism."

EXPLAINS IMPERIALISM

Imperialism, the monopoly stage of capitalism, he pointed out, has lasted for several decades and he said he told the students it may continue for a number of more decades or for a short period.

"I stated my hope that Socialism would come soon," he said.

Isserman told the witness to continue his testimony explaining to the jury the Marxist conception of the word "revolution."

"When Marxists use the word revolution, they mean social revolution," he stated. "Political revolution means a change in power, but social revolution means a change in class ownership of the means of production. I pointed out many times that political revolution is not always social revolution."

He cited the examples of South American political revolutions where power was transferred from one group of the capitalist class to another without any change in social relations.

He further cited the collectivization of agriculture in the Soviet

Union as a social revolution in the Marxist sense.

"Does this refer to the revolution of 1917?" Judge Medina asked.

Green replied that the collectivization took place many years after the 1917 Bolshevik revolution, and was a change in the social system of agriculture, a bloodless revolution taking place within the Soviet state.

He gave another series of historical references from the American Revolution to the American Civil War and the seizure of power by the Franco Fascists after the democratic peoples had peacefully set up a republic, all showing that the danger of force and violence comes from the reactionaries, those who try to hold back progress.

"I can't quite get this," said the judge.

"Our whole objective is to warn the people against violence," Green replied, "so the people can do something to prevent it—to devise a program to prevent it."

"Did you tell them to be particular not to use violence?" the judge asked slyly.

"I told them the Party does not advocate violence. I did not tell them to be 'particular' about it. The danger of violence is growing in this country and this trial is an example of it." This remark was greeted by several outbursts of laughter in the spectators section.

"That was not a humorous remark," Green said.

The judge asked: "What is a Fascist?"

Green replied: "I think you'll remember Adolf Hitler, Mussolini, men such as Rankin in the South and men who want to impose brutal dictatorship on the people. I wasn't saying this trial was fascist, but 150 years ago you wouldn't think of having a political party up on trial."

The judge, apparently galled by this remark, turned to the witness

and said: "That's not what it's all about. You are charged with teaching the overthrow of the government with force and violence. Now if you can show the jury here that you're not doing this, that you are not guilty, you can be sure you will be freed."

Attorney Louis F. McCabe arose and objected to the court's incorrect instructions on the law.

Attorney Harry Sacher, who also arose to protest the judge's remarks, said: "But the burden of proof is on the prosecution."

The judge reluctantly agreed that Sacher was right and told Isserman to continue with the examination.

Green had just concluded describing to the jury the Marxist conception of the state when the trial was recessed to continue today.

ON EDUCATION

Green continued testifying on the Communist Party's educational program, its Marxist schools, study circles, self-study and study course outlines.

For several days Judge Medina had been demanding that the witness shift from the line of proof dealing with the Party's teaching and advocacy outside of classrooms and pin-point the testimony on what he called "these schools and classes that the government witnesses were telling about."

But when Green began to offer detailed testimony on the classes and schools, objections were voiced by prosecutor McGohey and the judge proceeded to set limits to the proof, ruling out of evidence a National Educational Department bulletin sent to all Party state organizations by Communist Party National Education Director Jack Stachel and an organization bulletin issued by the National Organization Committee, headed by Henry Winston.

"NOT ARGUABLE"

When Attorney Isserman rose to state the reason for offering the documents as evidence, the judge remarked: "It is not arguable."

"I am offering this for reasons never mentioned before," Isserman protested.

"You should know I do not want to hear you," the judge answered.

A "Marxist Discussion Outline on the Struggle for Equal Rights for Women," produced by the Illinois Communist Education Director in 1946 under Green's guidance and used in special classes and for self-study in the Midwest Party district was introduced by the defense and became a storm center during part of the trial session.

Green said he had used the outline to teach a two-day weekend class of women in the Division St. Cooperative Hall, Chicago, in the winter of 1947.

Prosecutor McGohey objected to introduction of the study course on the woman question. The judge examined it and in a long speech said he would overrule the prosecutor and let the outline in—but with conditions.

"But you will refer to only those parts dealing with women," the judge said. "There are parts here not dealing with women and you will not refer to them. They are repetitious."

He directed the defense to "try to find out whether this is a good time to get this before the jury, or if another witness later could cover it."

"If I let this in now, then we'll not have the woman question repeated by another witness," the judge declared.

"The essence of this is, these defendants are charged with teaching the violent overthrow of the government. You are trying to go along and show they did everything else under the sun. I said yesterday we are now in our sixth month of this trial and I don't intend to continue for the balance of my life."

Judge Medina spoke calmly at

first. But his voice began to reveal anger when he pointed out there was a section in the outline about Negro women. "If it (the exhibit) goes in," he warned the defense, "when we get to that part about the Negro we'll skip that. I think we have had enough of that."

The tone and language of the judge bristled with that same white chauvinism, that expression of "white supremacy" which Green had testified the day before must be stamped out of American life and thought.

Isserman arose, protesting the court's remark.

"I ask if the court's remark on the Negro question is a ruling?" he asked.

"I'll rule as I go along," the judge shot back, a deep dark red flush rising to his cheeks and forehead.

His eyes flashed angrily. His carefully poised judicial calm had fled him. He talked rapidly. The words came out in torrents. They were words of abuse—scolding words directed against the defendants and a political party dedicated to the task of wiping out forever Jimcrow, racial discrimination in all its forms.

"You've rubbed that in again and again," Judge Medina objected. "We've had Jimcrow, Jimcrow, Jimcrow."

SACHER OBJECTS

Attorney Harry Sacher kicked back his chair and sprang to his feet. He stood erect for a moment, his eyes fixed on the man in the black robe sitting behind the bench. The judge turned his flushed face toward the lawyer and recognized him.

"If we have had enough of it, let's hear about it," Sacher declared. "I am not going to be precluded from bringing in evidence on the Negro question."

"This trial is not to decide if lynching is to be stopped," the judge replied.

He paused as if to take a deep breath and continued:

"The government took two months to prove force and violence. You want to take years to show everything else. No matter if you went through this lynching and Jimcrow a million times you'd still want to do it again. When Mr. Green testifies what he taught those women, you'll leave that out about Negroes."

Judge Medina paused again. He appeared to be trying to control his outburst. His voice dropped to a lower tone as he said:

"I am getting tired of you lawyers trying to make it appear I am shutting you off."

OTHERS TO TESTIFY

Green turned toward the judge and said:

"I don't consider myself the authority on the woman question in the Communist Party. I don't want to preclude other persons from testifying on the woman question by testifying what I taught from this outline."

Judge Medina called a short recess so defense attorneys, the defendants and the witness could confer.

'Times'

(Continued from Page 3)
let the Times' readers see. To do so would be to confess what a lot of observers at the trial, including some distinctly anti-Communist newspaper men, have been suspecting for quite a while; namely, that maybe the prosecution just has no case, for its entire charge now rests on the nonsense that Party schools represent the "secret conspiracy" to advocate violent government overthrow.

All the evidence presented by the defense thus far on what was taught at the schools has knocked this foolishness for a loop. So Porter, as spokesman for the Prosecution, needs must look for "verbal trickery" to deceive his readers.

GREEN TESTIFIES ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Gil Green, in his testimony at Foley Square yesterday on a "Marxist Discussion Outline on the Struggle for Equal Rights for Women," explained that the study outline was divided into three sections. These were, he said, 1) theoretical and historical; 2) status and problems of women in the Soviet Union, and 3) status of women in the U. S. and the development of a program of action.

He explained how the study course showed that the mode of production in society established the historical form of that society. In primitive communal society, he testified, the household was entrusted to the women and their work during that period was just as much a public function as the toil of the men in securing food.

PUSHED OUT

But, he said, as society advanced upward through feudal and into capitalist society, the wife became the first domestic servant pushed out of production.

"The modern family," he testified, "is based on disguised servitude of women, the man being the breadwinner. This gives him the dominating position."

He quoted Frederick Engels, writing in the 1850's as saying women will cease to be a domestic slave under socialist society.

Green pointed out how fascism enslaves women with "particular cynicism," driving them from industry to become slaves of rich landlords and farmers.

The judge's ruling compelled Green to remain silent in his testimony on what the study outline said about the "special problems of Negro women."

He told of the Party's struggle against male chauvinism, a fight which he said must be carried on in the same manner Marxists struggle against white chauvinism.

It expressed itself in failure of the trade unions to organize women, stating their place is "in the home," failure to fight for up-

grading women in industry; failure to advance women to leadership in the unions; no fight for nurseries for children of working mothers; repetitions of stories from the press, radio and movies tending to perpetuate male chauvinism.

Green said the women in his class told of examples of tendencies toward male chauvinism in the Party.

Green told the jury that the Party conducts in its ranks a vigorous fight to clear out every remnant of male chauvinism and has placed upon the male Communists the duty of fighting the evil.

"Communist women," he said, "have a special responsibility of assuming leadership in women's organizations."

The students were also taught that the middle-class feminist approach to the women question was unscientific and brought the struggle of women down to the level of one between women and men.

"The struggle for equal rights of women is the struggle for a happy family life," Green told the jury.

Green was about to move to the third section of the outline, when the judge brought him back to the second section of women in the Soviet Union.

"You say women are better off in the Soviet Union than in the United States?" the judge remarked. "I was just wondering how they were better off there."

ALL EQUAL

"Women have more rights in the Soviet Union," Green replied. "The Soviet Union hasn't achieved the economic levels aimed at due to eight years of devastating war."

"Do the men in the Soviet Union say they are superior to women?" asked the judge.

"Some say that, yes," the witness replied. "But under the constitution and law they are all equal."

The judge said: "Women think they are superior here."

At one point Green told the judge he could agree with him

that men were not superior beings.

Green told how women were active on a grand scale in all fields in the USSR, science, government, the arts and industry and agriculture. He told how they reached the heights of the greatest soldiers on the field of battle and are now reaching greater heights in the peaceful enterprises of pushing through the 5-year plan of socialist construction.

MATERNITY LEAVES

He testified that Soviet women are given maternity leaves with full pay, have the facilities of excellent nurseries for their children when they work in industry. He told the jury there were 277 women in the Supreme Soviet (the Soviet Legislature) in 1944 whereas there were only 5 women members of U. S. Congress that year and none in the U. S. Senate. He added that there were 460,000 Soviet women in the local legislative bodies.

The Judge wanted to know: "what are you going to do with these housewives?"

"With the development of modern industry to where it is today here there can be sufficient household equipment washing machines, etc.—To lessen the burden, nurseries for children of women who work in industry. The husband could get some meals at the factory."

"Do you want to put them all in factories?" the judge asked.

"No," the witness replied. "under proper conditions great numbers of housewives could become artists, writers, leaders in the cultural fields and in the sciences."

Green stressed the need of child nurseries to free women from the child care burden.

"You don't propose to cease having children?" the judge inquired sarcastically.

"No," Green replied, "that is a very important function of society."

Reveal Puerto Rico Crash Plane Had Excess Load

By Cesar Andreu Iglesias

General Secretary, Puerto Rican
Communist Party

SAN JUAN, June 29.—Further sensational news was revealed in the hearings of the Civil Aeronautics Authority on the plane accident in which 53 Puerto Ricans died. According to Frank G. Andrews, an official of the CAA, the plane was carrying an excess load of some 2,473 pounds. The allowable gross load was 45,000 pounds and the plane was carrying 47,473.

Other important testimony was given at the hearing. Jose Donate Casanova, ticket agent, had once sent home in a plane of the Inter-American Air Service a group of Puerto Ricans who had twice boarded the C-46 which later crashed into Punta Salinas, and who had had to return twice to the Newark airport after takeoff because of defective motors.

On one of these occasions, one of the motors had caught fire and the passengers were worried about their safety. They wanted to be taken in another plane because of the danger involved in flying in that particular one. Donate also testified that on the occasion of the last flight of this particular C-46, his secretary had sold several tickets to passengers and that he had been unable to avoid her doing this.

Another ticket agent, Abelardo Gonzalez, representative of Strato-Freight, the company which owned the defective C-46, also testified. Gonzalez said that he used to pay the Strato-Freight Co. \$35 per ticket sold and that the sub-agents and the agencies that dedicated themselves to this sort of business would sell tickets at different prices ranging from \$45 to \$60 each. He got a commission of \$2.50 to \$5 for each ticket he sold.

In the last trip, Cockrill, the co-pilot of the plane, had demanded that he pay the company at the rate of \$40 a ticket rather than at the usual price.

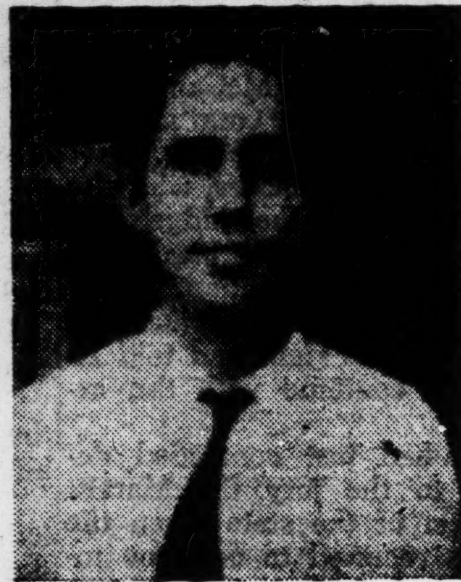
INCORRECT WEIGHTS

The ticket agents indicated they did not weigh the passengers, but did put down a weight which they calculated. In one particular case, one survivor was put down on the manifest as weighing 75 pounds when he actually weighed 101. Gonzalez indicated that he had delivered the manifest to the captain between 5 and 6 in the afternoon, several hours before the plane took off for its last fatal trip.

Several naval officers who live on the base from which the C-46 took off also testified. They indicated that they had seen or heard the plane take off and had wondered about it because one of the motors sounded defective and they expected an accident.

The mechanics of the West Indies Aviation Service, who were in charge of maintenance and repairs on the plane gave contradictory testimony. One indicated that they had changed only 14 spark plugs while the other stated that they had changed 16 of them. The spark plugs used were not of the proper kind for the motor. These men testified that the plane had flown previously with the wrong kind of spark plugs and that none of the airlines or pilots had objected to their use.

Eddie Hollahan, in charge of the Aviation Division of the Transportation Authority, declared that the TA had no contract for plane inspection with the West Indies Aviation Service. The TA received a report on the state of the plane from this organization. The permission to operate which the WIAS got from the TA does not specify



CESAR ANDREU IGLESIAS

the necessary checks to be made on a plane.

Dr. Koppish, of the School of Tropical Medicine who was in charge of autopsies on the bodies, said he examined 44 of the bodies found and that some died of asphyxia—drowning—but that many died of blows received, presumably in the rush to get out when the plane began to sink.

One thing seems to stand out from the hearings: Those who are to blame for the accident are trying their utmost to put the blame on the one dead crew member who cannot testify in his own defense. The co-pilot, Alfred Cockrill, who was said to be flying the plane, was later blamed for several other decisions which he supposedly made.

Captain Wakefield, pilot of the plane, continued his vague testimony and expressed considerable arrogance in answering the questions directed at him. He stated quite plainly that at the moment the accident occurred, he would not have remembered to help anyone, including his own wife if she had been there. He was only concerned with getting out of the plane himself.

He admitted that he had not given the crew any instructions whatsoever as to what they should do. He said that he had distributed a few life savers among the passengers and had then jumped into the water to save himself. No testimony has indicated that he distributed the life savers. At another time, he stated that he had entered the passenger cabin and found everyone in his place, and the seats in their place, though there was considerable noise and confusion. He refused to testify on what he had done just before the plane took off, nor could he say how long the plane stayed afloat after the crash. He said that the plane was being flown by co-pilot Cockrill, and fell while it was still trying to gain altitude.

John Connell, in charge of gasoline distribution, asked Cockrill if he wanted the gasoline cut when he saw that the motor was on fire, and Cockrill said not to cut off the fuel because he would try to reach land. He also said that Wakefield had not given any orders to the crew.

Another crew member, G. S. Garry, gave testimony to the effect that he had received no instructions at the time of the crash and was not notified that the plane was going to make a forced landing. He also said that on the day of the accident he had been informed by one of the men in charge of the maintenance of the plane that the right hand motor had a defective magneto.

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Hollywood:

A New Light on the Negro in the Films

By David Platt

The Johnston Office publicity short Let's Go To The Movies currently playing in the neighborhoods, contains the following in this order:

1. The main title and a scene from the anti-Negro film Birth of a Nation.
2. A newsreel shot of Teddy Roosevelt proclaiming The Big Stick policy in foreign relations.
3. A shot of Al Jolson in blackface in a scene from The Jazz Singer.

These three anti-social items are followed a little later by a scene showing Negro sharecroppers picking cotton in the south and the narrator's startling comment that cotton which produces cellulose which produces celluloid film makes motion pictures possible.

This throws an entirely new light on the question of the Negro in Hollywood films. For if celluloid which is the rock bottom basis of film production is an offshoot of cotton, then it follows that the Negro people working in semi-slave conditions in the south to produce that cotton are actually shouldering the billion dollar motion picture trust (along with other monopolies), as well as being subjected to the added burden of the movie monopoly's vicious screen caricatures which are designed to maintain the semi-slave status.

In other words it means that the democratization of films through the elimination of Jimcrow, and with it the breaking up of the powerful movie trust is dependent on the achievement of fuller democracy and equality for the Negro in the south. For if cotton is the backbone of film art, then it stands to reason that the American film will not and cannot advance as long as the economic inferiority of the Negro remains.

Further exploration of the profound connection between the struggle for Negro liberation in America and the liberation of the greatest mass cultural medium of our time will doubtless develop many new ideas along this line.

Meanwhile it should be brought home to every moviegoer that the Jimcrow Hollywood film industry rests on the blood, sweat and tears of the oppressed Negro people. Therefore everything we do to lighten the burden of the Negro people increases the chances of a democratic film culture in America. Conversely, every time we act against racism or red-baiting on the screen we strike a blow at the Jimcrow system whose extermination is a must if our country is to be truly democratic.

Music:

Fritz Reiner's Superb Conducting at Stadium

By Edward Buss

IT SEEMS THAT the only symphonic conducting that Fritz Reiner does in New York is at the Stadium for summer concerts. It is too bad that this great conductor is not affiliated with one of our major symphonies. He has been called a cold conductor but that is due to a mistaken idea that conductors are supposed to impress an audience by knocking themselves out whenever the music becomes wild. Too often people think that a musician with a tremendous technique must sacrifice some of the music. However, Reiner is one of our greatest technicians with the stick and his conducting at the Stadium was brilliant proof of this.

On Wednesday night Reiner presented a varied program, ranging from Mozart to Stravinsky. The concert opened with a spirited reading of Brahms' Academic Festival Overture. This was followed by the Jupiter Symphony by Mozart, which was given a

straight-forward performance. So many conductors approach this work with a sentimental attitude, that it is a pleasure to hear this symphony as it should be played. It differs from the others of Mozart in that it is much more contrapuntal in its structure. In the last movement there appears one of the composer's most monumental pieces of writing. After the development of all five motives, Mozart puts them all together, juggling them about in the different voices. This is known as quintuple counterpoint, and makes quite a problem for clarity in performance. However, Reiner approached this section with real understanding for the problem. His playing of this section is superior to any other that I have ever heard.

FOLLOWING the Mozart Symphony, Reiner closed the first half with the Firebird Suite by Stravinsky. Again Reiner showed his insight, this time with contemporary music, by his understand-

Books:

Howard Fast's Stirring New Pamphlet

The distinguished American novelist, Howard Fast, has written a stirring and perceptive pamphlet on the subject, *Intellectuals in the Fight for Peace*. In the 32-

INTELLECTUALS IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, by Howard Fast. Masses & Mainstream. New York. 32 pp. 15 cents.

page pamphlet, Fast tackles at the roots the cold war against socialist Russia and the hot war against democracy at home, and considers the responsibility of the intellectual in this era.

He writes: "I have no patience with the arguments of 'disillusionment.' A sick ego measures all things by itself, so that even the touch of a butterfly's wing will send such a person reeling into insecurity; and intellectuals who delude themselves into believing that 'disillusionment' with the achievement of socialism is responsible for their defection from the progressive movement here are covering a deeper and more basic reason.

"It is curious that as those same intellectuals move toward fascism, they express no disillusionment with our native anti-Semitism, our bestial Jimcrow system, our growing ranks of the unemployed, and our callous and cynical shedding of civil liberties."

Published by Masses & Mainstream, Fast's pamphlet is the first of a scheduled series in the field of literature and art to be issued under that monthly's imprint. Next to be issued will be Samuel Sillen's *Behind The Ivy Curtain—The Cold War On the Campus*. After that, M&M will publish a collection of poems by Pablo Neruda, with an introduction by Sillen.

The engagement of *They Shall Not Die*, drama by John Wexley, has been extended an additional two weeks through July 10, at the People's Drama Theatre, 405 W. 41 St. Popular priced seats for all performances from Tuesday to Sunday including special midnight shows on Saturday are now on sale at the box office.

Ted Tinsley Says

Walk, Do Not Run, To the Nearest Exit

"EDNA," SAID ARCH FARCH, "what would you do in case an atomic bomb exploded nearby?"

"How near?"

"O, down the corner, say."

"I suppose," said Edna, "I would disintegrate. What would you do?"

"You are a very uninformed woman, Edna, and you have no idea of your civic responsibilities. In such circumstances you would only contribute to panic."

"By disintegrating?"

"Yes."

"But I would disintegrate very quietly."

ARCH ROSE AND PACED the floor. "You worry me, Edna," he said. "Here the Administration is doing everything it can to take care of us in case of an atomic explosion, and you have no idea how you're supposed to act."

"Well, what am I supposed to do?" asked Edna.

Arch shook his newspaper at her. "Here," he said. "Here's a dispatch from Washington, from the Defense Office. It says to take two simple steps in the event an atomic bomb falls nearby."

"Will two steps get me far enough away?" asked Edna.

Arch ignored her. "First the Defense Office says to remain calm."

"That," opined Edna, "is not going to be easy."

"And second, the Defense Office says to take a shower."

"We are as good as lost!" cried Edna.

"Why?"

"We haven't got a shower."

Arch frowned. "Coming to think of it, that's true," he agreed. "Furthermore," said Edna, "nobody in this building has a shower. Nobody in the block has a shower. I'll even go further. The majority of American families haven't got showers."

"Well," said Arch, "we could take a bath."

"All right, Arch. But the water in this house runs slow. It takes 15 minutes to fill the tub. There's you, me, and Junior. Junior goes first, right?"

"Absolutely."

"What do we do in the meantime?"

"We remain calm."

Edna sighed. "Isn't it just our luck that when the Defense Office finally discovers that the shower bath is the defense from the atomic bomb, we haven't got a shower?"

Arch didn't answer. He was brooding.

"Don't brood," said Edna cheerfully. "If an atomic bomb falls, I'll lay out your bathrobe and slippers. It's too bad," she added, "that we haven't got a television set. Maybe we could watch Congress shower."

Today's Films:

MGM Does It To Dostoevsky

By Jose Yglesias

"AND WHY should gambling be worse than any other means of making money?" asks the neurotic, harried hero of Dostoevsky's novel *The Gambler* early in his story. And in the novel about a retainer of a Russian general

eral and since her father is in debt to the banker of the gambling casino, the writer tries his hand at gambling in order to pay back the debt and win the girl.

It goes without saying that he catches a kind of mystical fever, stops writing, and throws a fit (remember Dostoevsky's *The Idiot*) whenever his spirits are at a low ebb. Gregory Peck is asked to be very silly for quite a while before he finally gets the girl again. Ava Gardner is given gowns to wear, and Walter Huston and Ethel Barrymore, as well as Dostoevsky and you and me, were done a sore injustice.

THE GREAT SINNER. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Produced by Gottfried Reinhardt. Directed by Robert Siodmak. Screen play by Ladislas Fodor and Christopher Isherwood. With Gregory Peck, Ava Gardner, Melvyn Douglas, Walter Huston, Ethel Barrymore. At the Loew's State.

whose passions involve him with the family's governess, gambling, an addiction of the two lovers, serves as a dramatic device which illuminates the money grubbing activities of the cross section of European society which appears in the story. The psychological effects of this diseased passion, upon which all values of bourgeois society rest, provide a series of brilliant, lively incidents.

Yesterday at the Loew's State Ava Gardner and Gregory Peck were playing the two lovers in a very free adaptation called *The Great Sinner*. The hero is now a handsome young writer who smitten by the sight of Miss Gardner in a train follows her to a German resort town. The heroine is now the daughter of the Russian gen-

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ANTON WALBROOK
in the English language version of
ALEXANDER PUSHKIN'S
THE QUEEN OF SPADES
A Tale of Old St. Petersburg
LITTLE CINE-MET 39th St. 104th St.

Music Notes

A series of twenty concerts by distinguished artists and faculty members of the Juilliard Summer School will be presented in the Juilliard Concert Hall beginning July 5, it was announced by Robert Hufstader, director of the summer session. The concerts will be held at 4 p. m. and the series will extend to August 12.

John Wexley's
THEY SHALL NOT DIE
directed by Gene Frankel
"One of the most important social-cultural events in our town for some time."
Bernard Rubin - WORKER
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405 W. 41 St. - CH 4-5957

DIMAG HITS 2 MORE TO BEAT BOSOX 9-7; GIANTS WIN 9-3

Yanks Rally from 7-1 Deficit as Page Wins

BOSTON, June 29.—The incredible Joe DiMaggio, playing his second game of the season after being sidelined for 65 games, hit his second and third home runs here today to lead the Yankees from behind to whip the Red Sox 9-7 for the second straight of the series.

The 33 year old outfielder, who made his season debut last night with a single and home run, came up in the fifth with two aboard and the Yanks trailing 7-1 and drove one into the screen for a three run homer to make a ballgame of it. Then in the 8th with the score tied 7-7, bases clear and two down, he drove one clear out of the ball park to give the Yanks their winning edge.

Even the hot Boosx fans had to rise and cheer as the Clipper, playing with a special shoe on his right foot, trotted around the bases and his Yankee teammates came out to a man to mob him with affection.

It looked like a Boston day for a long while as Tommy Byrnes, the in and out lefthander, failed to last an inning. After the Yanks had taken a 1-0 lead off Ellis Kinder in the first on successive doubles by Coleman and Rizzuto, the Sox broke loose for four runs. Dom DiMaggio walked and after Pesky lined out, Williams, Stephens and Doerr crashed out successive doubles. Two more walks and a scratch hit by Tebbets wound up the four run outburst as Cuddles Marshall replaced Byrnes.

The Sox went ahead by two more in the third when Williams beat the shift with a ridiculously easy bunt down the third base line with two away and Stephens clouted home run number 17 behind him. Ted's third straight hit, a single to center, a walk and Coleman's error made it 7-1 in the third and it looked like no contest.

Then DiMag, who had gone out feebly twice, connected after two walks to make it 7-4. And in the 7th, relief pitcher Tex Hughson lost his control and walked three. With two away Gene Woodling cleared the bases with a double to right center to tie the score.

Then DiMaggio did it again for the winning margin. Phil Rizzuto's bunt with two out squeezed home an insurance run in the ninth but Joe Page, making his second straight appearance here, didn't need it. Yielding one hit in three innings, the ace reliever breezed through in high gear for his 6th win against 3 losses, aided by a great Rizzuto play on Doer in the ninth. The game ended fittingly, with DiMaggio racing back in his old style to haul down Zarilla's long drive.

THE YANKS ARE now seven ahead of the Boosx, who had entertained hopes of a sweep to put them back in the race. Vic Raschi goes for number 12 today against the Boston ace, Farnell.

GAMES TODAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Boston at New York (2).
Brooklyn at Philly.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York at Boston.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Philly at Washington (nite).
Others not scheduled.

Lockman Slugs, Jansen Breezes

By SCORER

Before yesterday's game at the Polo Grounds, the Braves and Giants carefully buttered their fingers and then tried to play baseball. The result was a grotesque exhibition in which the NL champs outbattered the Giants, who won 9-3, before 8,047 spectators who spent most of the afternoon listening to radio accounts of Joe DiMaggio's prodigious feats in Boston.

It happened that the Giants first run was legitimately earned when Whitey Lockman tripled off Vern Bickford's delivery in the first and scored on Thomson's fly. In the third, however, the butter began to work as Hausman grounded to Fletcher, who fumbled and the fireworks were on. Lockman, who hit two doubles and a single in addition to his triple, sent a two baser to left and Thomson drove both in with a double to the same field. Mize singled to center putting Thomson on third, after which Elliott fumbled Gordon's grounder, then threw wild to second trying to force Mize. That accounted for two more runs. Wes Westrum dropped a fly ball back of short to the utter confusion of three Braves who let it fall amidst them, accounting for another tally. Johnny Antonelli replaced Bickford, walking Lohrke. After two out, Hausman dinged past Dark to make it six runs for the frame.

In the Boston fourth, Pete Reiser doubled and came home on Elliott's triple. Larry Jansen then retired the next three men, but Elliot scored on Rickert's fly. Young Del Crandall, 19-year-old catcher who had replaced Salkeld in the opening inning when the vet split his index finger on a foul, singled in the fifth. With one out, Stanky walked. Fletcher hit to Kerr, who fumbled and then threw wide to second. After Reiser fanned, Elliott hit to Lohrke, who varied the style in errors by bobbling the ball, Crandall scoring.

The last two Giant runs also came about as the result of weird Boston fielding. Gordon walked in the seventh and Westrum hit to Antonelli. The Bonus Kid threw wide of second base with the result that both runners were safe. Lohrke moved them on with a sacrifice and then Kerr slapped a single to left, scoring both. JONES AND KENNEDY go today against Voiselle and Elliott as the Giants go for a four-game sweep.

THE LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York —100 030 311—9 10 1
Boston —420 100 000—7 10 1
Byrne, Marshall (1), Shea (6), Page (7) and Berra, Silvera (2); Kinder, Hughson (6), E. Johnson (8) and Tebbets. Winning pitcher, Page. Losing pitcher, E. Johnson. Home runs—J. DiMaggio (2), Stephens.

St. Louis —000 000 010—1 5 0
Chicago —000 000 000—0 5 0
Carver and Lollar; Pierce and Wheeler.

Detroit at Cleveland, two games, two-night.

Philadelphia at Washington, night.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Boston —000 210 000—3 7 4
New York —106 000 20x—9 13 3
Bickford, Antonelli (3) and Salkeld, Crandall (1); Jansen and Westrum. Losing pitcher, Bickford.

Cincinnati —000 300 000—3 9 0
Pittsburgh —240 100 00x—7 11 0
Erautt, Lively (2), Cumbert (4), Peterson (7) and Cooper; Lombardi and McCullough. Losing pitcher—Erautt. Home runs—Kiner, Stallcup.

Brooklyn at Philadelphia, night.
Chicago at St. Louis, night.

STANDINGS

(Not including yesterday's games)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	C.B.
Brooklyn	40	25	--
St. Louis	39	26	1
Philadelphia	37	31	4½
Boston	36	31	5
New York	32	32	7½
Cincinnati	27	36	12
Pittsburgh	25	39	14½
Chicago	25	41	15½

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	C.B.
New York	42	24	--
Philadelphia	38	29	4½
Cleveland	34	28	6
Boston	35	29	6½
Detroit	36	30	6
Washington	30	34	11
Chicago	2	41	16
St. Louis	19	46	22½

Cleveland Doctor Decides On Easter Operation Now

CLEVELAND, June 29.—Luke Easter, slugging first baseman of the Indian's San Diego farm club, will go under the knife in a day or two for an operation on his knee. This was determined after a thorough examination here by Dr. James Dickson of the Cleveland Clinic, who will operate.

The Negro star, despite painful limping for weeks, led the Pacific Coast in batting with .363, led in runs batted in with 87 and was second in home runs

with 27. He was lifted from the San Diego lineup at the direct intervention of the Cleveland club, Hank Greenberg flying out taking Easter back with him for the examination.

While no opinion was vouchsafed on how long the chipped bone will take to mend, six weeks has been unofficially advanced as a possible time before Luke would be ready to resume his cannonading. And then... Well, Cleveland's mighty interest in Luke.

On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney



THAT DIMAGGIO! Here it is almost July and he's only hit three home runs! . . . Unless Gil Hodges overtook him in the last batch of votes yesterday, big John Mize will be the first All-Star starter on whom waivers were seriously asked two weeks before the game. If no N. L. club had claimed John, Detroit was ready to go high on a gamble for the hitting first baseman the Tigers need. . . . Way those things usually work out, the much-maligned Mize is as good a bet as anyone to knock the ball into Bedford Ave. come All-Star day, July 12.

Our friend "Scorer," who sees all the Yankee games, which this columnist doesn't, takes issue with Tuesday's piece speaking of Henrich and Rizzuto as the glue holding together the ball club. He says this is far from true, that while they have played sparkling ball, such a formulation is unfair to Berra, who has won a dozen games with his hitting and improved tremendously as a receiver; Coleman's fine play at second and Brown's development at third. . . . Vic Raschi's "inexplicable" slump in the past two games may not be unrelated to the fact that shorthanded mound staff forced him into action three times in nine days.

IT ISN'T OFTEN a pitcher hits a batter and everybody agrees that it was deliberate. But when Hugh Casey hit Jackie Robinson painfully just above the knee the other day in Pittsburgh there was little doubt about it. Jackie told Hugh a few pointed things en route to first base. Burt Shotton commented publicly and bitterly that it was a "nasty, needless" pitch.

Casey, who can't seem to take the fact that he now about washed up, his present ballclub is going nowhere and his old club headed for the top money, was pitching in a game hopelessly lost when he unfurled one at Jackie's legs, always a tough one to get away from. Control he still has.

Robby's post game comment was, "He doesn't throw hard enough to hurt any more." Manager Bill Meyer of the Bucs was properly indignant about the near tragic beaming of Stan Rojek by a Card pitcher earlier. It would sound better, Bill, if you said something about your own pitcher throwing needlessly at an opposing star.

NEWARK ISN'T the only dissatisfied Yankee farm. The Binghamton Triple City entry in the Eastern League is languishing in the dumps and loud are the wails from the local fans and press. An upstate reader reports that the first time Wilkes-Barre, Cleveland farm in the same league, played at Binghamton, it was a midweek night in which football weather prevailed, yet a bumper crowd came out. Wilkes-Barre is an inter-racial club. Roy Welmaker, who recently pitched a no-hitter, and two young sluggers named Simpson and Smith are on the club. Many the fan remarked the fact that the Yankee's theoretical scouting and signing of young Negro players has not come up with a single player for Binghamton. In fact, with the unfortunate loss of Marquez and the subsequent sale of Austin from Newark to Portland, to join the outfielder, the Yankee chain is once again lily white.

Schroeder and Drobny in Final

WIMBLEDON, England, June 29 (UP).—Terrific Ted Schroeder of Lacrescenta, Calif., uncorked another of his whirlwind rallies today and carried America's hopes into the finals of the Wimbledon tennis championship by downing Eric Sturgess of South Africa, 3-6, 7-5, 5-7, 6-1, 6-2.

The 27-year-old U. S. Davis Cup star will square away in the center court title match Friday against chunky Jaroslav Drobny of Czechoslovakia.

Drobny dusted off John Bromwich of Australia in one of the shortest semi-finals on record, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2. An awkward but effective lefthander, he demolished the two-fisted Aussie's defenses in 58 minutes.

Trailing two sets to one and committing errors that had him talking to himself, the scrappy Schroeder righted himself in the fourth set when Sturgess eased the pressure for the first time. He poured on the power with such

fury that Sturgess almost literally was run off the court.

Defending champion Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., and former champion Margaret Osborne Dupont of Bellevue, Del., made certain there would be an American women's singles titleholder for the fourth straight year.

Tuesday Nite Game Results

Giants 2, Braves 1. Hartung return to form, beat Spahn. Gordon, Hartung homer.

Dodgers 5, Phils 3. Roe's 7th. Robert is loser. Snider 3 run homer. Ennis HR for Phils. Robinson back in action.

Cards 5, Cubs 0. Pollet winner, Chipman loser.

Yanks 5, Red Sox 4. Capacity crowd cheers Di Mag's debut, hits single, HR. Bauer HR decisive. Reynolds-Page winner. McDermott loser.

Indians 4, Tigers 2. Lemon winner, Trucks loser. Vernon, Lipon HRs.

A's 6, Senators 1. Kellnelt wins 11th. Haefner loser. Browns 7, Chisox 5 in 12. Winner Kennedy, loser Judson. Friddy, okos HR.